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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

POETRY.

A WORLD OF LOVE AT HOME. BY J. J. REYNOLDS. The earth hath treasures fair and bright Deep buried in her caves, And ocean hides nuptial gems, With his blue curling waves. Yet not within her bosom dark, Or 'neath the dashing foam, Lies there a treasure equalling A world of love at home. True sterling happiness and joy Are not with gold allied; Nor can it yield a pleasure like A merry bright fireside. I envy not the man who dwells In stately hall or dome, If 'mid his splendor he hath not A world of love at home. The friends whom time hath proved sincere, 'Tis they alone can bring A sure relief to hearts that droop 'Neath sorrow's heavy wing. Though care and trouble may be mine, As down life's path I roam; I'll heed them not while still I have A world of love at home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BRIEF HINT TO PARENTS.

BY EZRA HOLDEN. If you have a desire that your children should love and honor your name, when they have grown up—make them obey you—kindly, if possible, forcibly if you must. And, above all, never permit any one of them to disobey their mother, from an opinion that she is physically too weak to punish, on the instant. The only sure remedy in such a case is for the mother to say, in a proper kind, but firm tone of voice, "I shall report your delinquency to your Father, and you know he will punish you;" and then, he must not fail to do it. It requires as much self-control to command, with all propriety, a family of children, as it does to command an army. And yet how few are the number of those who have a proper idea of this great and elevated duty, which they have been sent to perform! In great cities, the wickedness and folly of what is called "fashionable," ruins parents for the faithful discharge of their high responsibilities.

It has often struck us that no one institution in our country is doing so much to aid in making children uniformly obedient as the blessed labors of devoted Sunday School Teachers. Many of the men most prominent in the councils of our nation have filled the humble but benevolent office of Sabbath School teachers. President Harrison taught in a Sunday School, and the Sabbath before he left home for Washington, met his class as usual. The late Chief Justice Marshall and the late Judge Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United States, were both active in the Sabbath School cause. At the age of seventy, the Chief Justice regarded it as his highest honor to walk through the city of Richmond at the head of a Sunday School procession. The present Chancellor of the University of New York city, Mr. Frelinghuysen, was a Sunday School teacher while he held the office of Attorney General of New Jersey, and afterwards while a Senator in Congress; and he may still be seen cheerfully associating with the humblest teachers. The Hon. B. F. Butler was a Sabbath School teacher while holding the office of Attorney General of the United States, and has, at the present time, his Bible Class for young men. The Chancellor of the State of New York was a Sunday School teacher. Washington was an active promoter of the influence of Sunday Schools. Mr. Van Buren, on several occasions, has addressed such assemblies. And Gen. Jackson has been on several occasions present when thousands of children were assembled in the soothing evidences of what they had learned from their excellent Sunday School Teachers. The office of a Teacher of Youth, either on the Sabbath or any other day, is one of the most important which the life of any one can perform.

In the last London Quarterly, is a review of "Passages in the Life of a Radical," by Samuel Bamford, from which we make the following extract: One night, he says, while his fellows were asleep, dreaming, perhaps, of the scaffold and the block, he fell into a meditative mood, lived over his past life, and formed and vowed a solemn resolution never more, if once set free, to meddle with political meetings and machinations. He made up his mind, he says, to what has now become his settled faith, viz: "That the industrious and poor man best served his country by doing his duty to his family at home. That he best amends his country, by giving it good children; and if he have not any by setting a good example himself. That he best governs by obeying the laws, and by ruling in love and mercy his own little kingdom at home. That his best reform is that which corrects irregularities on his own hearth. That his best meetings are those with his own family, by his own fireside. That his best resolutions are those which he carries into effect for his own amendment, and of his household. That his best speeches are those which promote "Peace on earth and good will towards mankind." That his best pe-

titions are those of a contrite heart, addressed to the King of Heaven, by whom "they will not be despised;" and those to the governors of the earth for the peaceable obtainment of ameliorations for his brother man. And that his best means for such obtainment is the cultivation of good feelings in the hearts, and of good sense in the heads, of those around him. That his best riches is contentment. That his best love is that which comforts his family. That his best instruction is that which humanizes and ennobles their hearts. And that his best religion is that which leads to "Do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God." Would he triumph? Let him learn to endure. Would he be a hero? Let him subdue himself. Would he govern? Let him first obey."

Foliage of our Forests.—English travelers often speak of the beauty of the American forests in Autumn, representing that the Old World has nothing equal to them in the variety and commingling of colors. Some of the lovers of nature go into our woods and gather the prettiest leaves there for preservation. Soon after Mr. Everett, our present minister to St. James, went to England, his lady and daughter went to a party consisting of the nobility, wearing a wreath of our forest leaves in a fine state of preservation. The wreath attracted the gaze of all, and so strong was the admiration of them, that Mrs. Everett was asked where she procured the wreath. She replied that it was made of American leaves in their natural State. The English could not credit this statement, but asserted that the leaves were artificial. To convince them of the actual state of the leaves, Mrs. E. sent to Boston, and the next fall the most variegated of our forest leaves were sent to England as presents to Mrs. E.'s incredulous friends.

Old Church.—The oldest church probably in the original thirteen States, stands near Smithland, Isle of Wight county, Va. the oldest by half a century.—The writer has a communication from a highly respectable gentleman of that vicinity, which gives evidence that it was built in the reign of Charles 1st, between the years 1630 and 1635. Tradition, too, states that it was the second church erected in Virginia. The brick, lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed before shipment. The whole structure was built in the most substantial manner; and even now the wood work, where not exposed to rain, is perfectly sound, and the mortar sufficiently hard to strike fire when in collision with steel. The structure, which is of brick, has a lofty tower, and is in good preservation. It stands secluded in the depths of a forest, and its walls are over-run with a delicate net-work of vines.

In its day, it was a splendid edifice.—One window, of about 25 feet in height, was composed of painted glass representing scriptural subjects. It was probably abandoned about the period of the American Revolution, when the Episcopal church for a time became nearly extinct in Virginia. Within the last twenty-five years, it has been temporarily occupied by a sect called O'Kellyites. There is a project which may be carried into effect to repair it. If successful, generations yet unborn will meet within its time-hallowed walls, where, even now, more than two centuries have elapsed since their forefathers first raised the hymns of praise to the living God.—Conn. Cour.

Colored Honorables.—The Hon. Mr. Glanville, Chief Justice of Barbadoes, is a mulatto; the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Attorney General of Barbadoes, is a mulatto; the Hon. Mr. Garraway, Judge of the Court of Appeals in Barbadoes, is a mulatto; his Excellency the Gov. of Nevis, is a mulatto; thirty-two editors of newspapers in the British West India Islands, are negroes and mulattoes; twenty-one magistrates are mulattoes.—In the different Legislatures there are no less than seventy-five mulattoes and negroes, making laws for their former white masters; the army is black, jurors black, and ministers black.

Valuable Dogs.—The London Times of the 4th of October contains an account of the sale of pointer dogs, the property of Mr. Edge, of Strelly, near Nottingham. The highest was given for a dog two years old, which was purchased by the Marquis of Anglesey, for £54 sterling (upwards of \$400.) Other dogs sold for various prices—from 10 guineas to £55.

Yellow Butter.—Yellow Butter in winter is made by putting in the yoke of eggs near the termination of churning. This also makes very fine and sweet butter. It has hitherto "been kept a great secret by many, but its great value requires publicity."

At Wiscasset, Eleazer Master has been married to Miss Ellen Trade. If the old proverb holds good that he who is master of a trade is the owner of an estate, Eleazer has married a fortune.

A YANKEE IN IRELAND.

The following story was told us by a friend who vouches for the truth of the statement. During the last summer, a gentleman who is a cotton planter in the state of Georgia, and somewhat of an eccentric genius, being fascinated with the description of Galway, as given by the facetious Charles O'Malley, determined to inspect personally the bread of the Milky Foes and Baby Blakes on their native hills. Having shipped his sea island for Liverpool, he jogged along to New York, and took passage in one of the packets. After making the necessary arrangements with his factors, he started for the Emerald Isle. Our peculiar nationalities soon made him known, and he became quite a lion; sure enough he found a perfect counterpart of Miss Baby, and fun he had to his heart's content; his letter of credit on the neighboring bank, together with his high finished education, established him in the heart of the family, which excited the irascibility of some of the cousins who held Americans at no enviable discount. They tried in every way to provoke, or (to use the Irish term) "coax" a light out of him; but he showed no inclination to quarrel with any body. A story was then circulated that he was a knight of the white feather; and they in their turn, (Miss Baby included,) were determined to give the cowardly Yankee an insight into the manners and customs of the natives.—So immediately after breakfast the *soldisant* Miss Baby, coaxed, cajoled, and provoked our hero into a demand for a kiss. He insisted—she tormented—and just at this moment in stepped a gent of the guards, the cousin; nothing would do short of a fight. The fair one laughed, the Yankee rubbed his hands and grinned, the soldier looked broadsword and grape shot.

The two gentlemen stepped into an adjoining room, where they found quite a little party of gentlemen from the neighborhood, looking as innocent as babes. "Well," said the Georgian, as soon as the door was closed, "I don't know much about fighting, but I reckon I want one of you gentlemen to act as my friend in a bit of a fight that's going to come off between me and this gentleman here," pointing to the guardsman. A dozen offered their services, saying "it would afford them quite a pleasure." Selecting the one who stood nearest, the preliminaries were soon arranged. Pistols were selected, when our friend, the Georgian, remarked that he "would like to shoot it off just to see how 'twould go." The apparent innocence with which the request was made raised a laugh at the greenness of our hero, and his wishes were complied with. The parties had by this time arrived near the ground that was selected for the duel. The whole troop of friends had accompanied the belligerents. A pistol being loaded was put in the hand of our countryman, who held it in a most awkward manner, and bracing himself he levelled it at a tree near by, and shutting both eyes gave the trigger a desperate pull—the tree was not hit.

A titter passed through the whole company; they thought they had sport enough on hand for one day; but they forgot the notoriety of Yankee cunning. He had by this scheme got the hang of the pistol, and ascertained the charge and the force of the powder. All being now ready, the word was given. Five paces, wheel and fire. Nothing seemed to disturb the matter-of-fact manner of the Georgian; he took his paces, taking care to step short steps; he wheeled like a flash of lightning, and fired at the instant. The guardsman fell, wounded in the groin. This drew all eyes for an instant from the Yankee, but when the bystanders looked again, he was still standing in the same position, grasping his pistol with apparent convulsions, and both eyes shut fast. In a minute he opened his eyes and seemed to notice for the first time, that his adversary was down; and he exclaimed, "What! is he killed?" and throwing down his pistol, began feeling of and examining himself, to learn if he could not find a wound upon himself, seeing the whole time perfectly innocent and unsophisticated.

The guardsman being wounded excited the ire of his companions, and one of them demanded the right of a shot at the Yankee, which proposition our countryman did not seem to deprecate; but thinking he should have to fight the whole crowd, one at a time, he broke out in the following few words:

"Look here now, I reckon that you are determined that I shall fight the whole of you one at a time, which I don't like pretty well; but I'll tell you what I will do, there are just sixteen of us: you shall get me a gun—about a four-pounder, or smaller. I and my friend shall take this side of the field, seven of you shall take pistols and stand along in a row, and the other seven shall be their friends. I will load my gun with seven grape shot, and you shall have each one ball in your pistol; this will make it just shot for shot, and we will fire at the word at fifteen paces." The cool business-like calculation was rather too much for the sons of the Green Island: they declared our hero to be a

"broth of a boy," and insisted upon his accepting of a sumptuous dinner, and offered invitations extending over several months, which he declined, saying that "the next day he must start for Liverpool to see how his cotton was selling." A kiss was voluntarily tendered the next morning by the fair one, which the Georgian on his part ungallantly declined, and he took his departure much against the inclination of all present, who declared that "those Yankees were the queerest devils they ever saw." The Georgian was Col. _____ of Steuben county.—Boston Post.

WON'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS.

Some waggish students at Yale College, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the Tontine, when an old farmer from the country entered the room, (taking it for a bar room,) and inquired if he could obtain lodging there. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly taking off his hat, and telling a worthless little dog he had with him, to lie under the chair, he took a glass of proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected sympathy, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes regarding his farn, stock, &c.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags. "Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me." "Well, I suppose you would not tell a lie?" replied the student. "Not for a world." "Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud. "I won't take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars! why, he is not worth twenty cents."

"Well, I assure you, I would not take twenty dollars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who with his companions was bent on having some capital fun with the old man. "Now you say you won't tell a lie for the world—let me see if you will do it for twenty dollars. I will give you twenty dollars for your dog."

"I'll not take it."

"You will not! Here, let me see if this won't tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he commenced counting numerous small piles upon the table. The farmer was sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned.

"There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars, all in silver—I will give you that for your dog."

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then as quick as thought scraped all the money into it except one half dollar, and then exclaimed,

"I won't take your twenty dollars!—Nineteen and a half is as much as the dog is worth—he is your property!"

A tremendous laugh from his fellow-students, showed the would-be-wag that he was completely "rowed up," and that he need not look for help from that quarter—so he good-naturedly acknowledged himself beat. The student retained his dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tried to wheedle a Yankee farmer.—Vale Literary Magazine.

A capital story is told of Forrest, the tragedian, and an eminent judge. When they were both young and "unknown to fame" and each other, they met at a Western inn, and by chance were put to sleep in the same room. Both retired in the dark, each suspicious of the other. They slept pretty comfortably—so well indeed, that both refused to rise in the morning.

There they lay eyeing each other with frowning looks until noon, when Forrest, making a desperate effort, called out, "Stranger, why don't you get up?"

"What's that to you?"

"I have a particular reason for asking."

"Be—t him," muttered Forrest—and plunged his head beneath the clothes.—Presently the other raised his head and said,

"I say, my friend, perhaps you will answer me, if I put the question to which I refused to reply, to yourself."

"Well, then," said Forrest, rolling the clothes off slowly, and striking his heels upon the floor, "I have no shirt and did not care to expose my poverty."

"Oh!" said the other, leaping with a greyhound-like bound into the middle of the apartment, "why didn't you say so before—that is precisely my predicament!"

Water should always be kept on a heated stove. Without it the stove deprives the air of too much of the electricity contained in the surrounding atmosphere which is essential to health, and the consequence of breathing air wanting this quantity is the silent approach of chronic complaints.

Education for Mader.—Mrs. Child, in her "Letters from New York," gives an account of a poor German emigrant who was executed in that city, and afterwards learned to be innocent. The case of the poor German is indeed very touching, and is thus related by Mrs. Child.

"A few years ago a poor German came to New York, and took lodgings where he was allowed to do his cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wife lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came into the kitchen with a clasp-knife and a pan of potatoes, and began to pare them for his dinner. The quarrelsome couple were in more violent altercation than usual, but he sat with his back towards them; and being ignorant of their language, felt in no danger of being involved in their disputes. But the woman, with a sudden and unexpected movement, snatched the knife from his hand, and plunged it into her husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street and scream murder.

"The poor foreigner, in the meanwhile, seeing the wounded man reel, sprang forward to catch him in his arms, and drew out the knife. People from the street crowded in, and found him with the dying man in his arms, the knife in his hand, and the blood upon his clothes. The wicked woman swore, in the most positive terms, that he had been fighting with her husband, and had stabbed him with a knife he always carried. The unfortunate German knew too little English to understand her accusation, or to tell his own story. He was dragged off to prison, and the true state of the case was made known through an interpreter; but it was not believed. Circumstantial evidence was exceedingly strong against the accused; and the real criminal swore that she saw him commit the murder.

"He was executed, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts of his lawyer, whose convictions of the man's innocence were so painfully strong, that from that day to this he has refused to have any connection with a capital case.—Some years after this tragic event the woman died, and on her death-bed confessed her agency in the diabolical transaction; but her poor victim could receive no benefit from this repentance. Society had wantonly thrown away its power to atone for the grievous wrong."

The annexed paragraph will serve to show how the result of the late Presidential election is regarded abroad. It is thought that the success of the Free Trade candidate will be particularly acceptable in all countries which find a market in our country for their products. The Montreal Gazette, a high Tory paper, claims the result as a decision "of the Democracy in favor of the admission of British manufactures without reference to the protection of the domestic producer."

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

So far as we can judge from the American papers, of which the majority that we see, being from the New England States, are in favor of Mr. Clay, the Presidential election is going decidedly in favor of Mr. Polk. This is a very important event. It decides the opinion of the Democracy of the United States in favor of the relaxation of their commercial system, and the admission of foreign, that is, of British manufactures, without reference to the protection of the Domestic producer. In its results it cannot fail to have a most important influence on the relations between Canada and the mother country.

How it Works.—A locofoco manufacturer of shoes called on a wholesale Whig dealer in that article in our city a few days since, and, after jeeering him about the result of the election and defeat of Mr. Clay, informed him he had three hundred pairs more of shoes. I must decline taking them, replied the dealer.

But why, inquired the manufacturer, with some surprise; you have taken all my shoes for years. Yes, replied the dealer, but now we are going to have a reduction of the tariff, and I intend to import my shoes. So the manufacturer departed; called on all his Locofoco dealers through the city, but not one of them would take his shoes. He then came back again to his old Whig customer, and offered them at a reduced price, but he declined taking them. Such are the fruits of electing a Free-trade man, under the pretence of his being a protectionist.—U. S. Gazette.

The Way to take a vote.—At a meeting in Albany, a distinguished abolitionist related an incident which occurred on board a canal boat previous to the election. There were a number of persons on board the boat, and he resolved to have the sense of the passengers on the Presidential election, which he obtained as follows:—They were near a bridge, and the steersman, as usual, cried out, "a bridge!" No sooner said than Henderson cried out, "All in favor of Birney for the Presidency bow down." It was a palpable hit, and produced roars of laughter.

According to the census taken in 1843, the Colony of Liberia contained at that time a population of 2350. Of these 615 were children born in the colony.

From the Virginia Free Press.

The Whig Party.—One and Indivisible.—The great body of the Whig party, though certainly mortified and disappointed at the result of the Presidential election, do not mean to fulfil the predictions or gratify the wishes of their adversaries by any new organization or title. Whig principles are American principles, and Whig policy is opposed to British policy.

We have every reason to be proud of the cause and the man selected to represent that cause; and having conducted the canvass honorably and fairly, it would be a craven act to abandon the faith merely because he is unfortunate, and we have been cheated out of the election of our candidate.

Hold on, then, brother Whigs.—Though we must of necessity surrender the reins of Government and let our opponents have the swing for the present—to carry out their policy if they have any—still we must await patiently the time for doing whatever of good for the country we can do, and rely upon time and experience to bring about a reformation in public affairs.

Stand to your colors, then, gallant Whigs! Your name is the good old Revolutionary name, your principles the principles under which the country has alone had its days of prosperity. If the party in power feel it necessary to adopt our principles and measures, let them do so.

More Predictions.—The New York Morning News says there is an old lady in Morris county, N. Jersey, who had a "presentiment" when General Harrison's election was first announced, that he would die within a month of his inauguration. The same wise seer predicts that Mr. Polk will not live to be inaugurated—and, what is more, there are folks, we hear, who believe it! The Millerites are not so singular a people after all.

Mr. Clay and his Defeat.—Mr. Clay is said to have received the news of his defeat with great equanimity. He was at a party and in conversation with a lady, when letters were brought to him announcing that New York had given their electoral votes to Mr. Polk. Apologizing to the lady he turned aside to read. A shrug of the shoulders and a slight suffusion of the countenance were the only signs of emotion he exhibited, and having finished reading, he handed the letters to some of his friends who pressed round him to hear the news, and calmly renewed the conversation which had been interrupted to give the death-blow to his hopes of obtaining the Presidency.

Extraordinary Feats of Dexterity.—A paper from Brussels records certain wonderful feats performed for a wager in that city by a runner from London by the name of Coates. It seems from the account that this agile and active being ran two kilometres, walked one kilometre, wheeled a barrow one kilometre, walked backwards one kilometre, trundled a hoop for one kilometre, hopped on one foot one hundred metres, leaped over twenty-five barriers at the distance of ten metres from each other, made twenty-five somersets, picked up forty stones laid in a straight line, at the distance of one metre from each other, and carried them to a basket placed near the first stone. All this was to be done in sixty minutes. The Englishman performed it in fifty-eight and a half minutes. It was for a wager of four hundred francs, which he received triumphantly in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

*A Kilometre is about 3275 feet—a metre a little more than 39 1/2 inches.

Carpet Manufactures.—In 1825 there were forty looms for the manufacture of carpets, in operation in this country, now there are two thousand. The hand-loom averages eight yards a day, the power loom can average from fifteen to twenty yards a day.

Thimble-Riggers Sentenced.—Jack Arnold and John Humberger, were prosecuted at the last Court in Reading, as gamblers. David Mease, a boatman, testified that he had been swindled out of \$22 by these thimble-riggers. The Jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 each and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, in solitary confinement, for the space of two years. This is putting it on the gambling gentry pretty tight.

Business and Religion.—In Maine they liberally distribute business cards and circulars among the congregation at the churches. The ministers are beginning to oppose the custom. No wonder.

Going a Long Journey.—Rev. James Barnett, and Dr. Paulding, lady and two children, of Ohio, are about to sail for Damascus, to remain one or two years, and then locate themselves in Jerusalem.

There is a law in Mexico, enacting, that no one shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage after the year 1850, unless he can read and write.

POETRY.

A WORLD OF LOVE AT HOME.

BY J. J. REYNOLDS.

The earth hath treasures fair and bright
Deep buried in her caves,
And ocean hideth many a gem,
With his blue curling waves,
Yet not within her bosom dark,
Or 'neath the dashing foam,
Lies there a treasure equaling
A world of love at home.

True sterling happiness and joy
Are not with gold allied;
Nor can it yield a pleasure like
A merry bright fireside.
I envy not the man who dwells
In stately hall or dome,
If 'mid his splendor he hath not
A world of love at home.

The friends whom time hath proved sincere,
'Tis they alone can bring
A sure relief to hearts that droop
'Neath sorrow's heavy wing.
Though care and trouble may be mine,
As down life's path I roam;
I'll heed them not while still I have
A world of love at home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BRIEF HINT TO PARENTS.

BY EZRA HOLDEN.

If you have a desire that your children should love and honor your name, when they have grown up—make them obey you—kindly, if possible, forcibly if you must. And, above all, never permit any one of them to disobey their mother, from an opinion that she is physically too weak to punish, on the instant. The only sure remedy in such a case is for the mother to say, in a proper, kind, but firm tone of voice, "I shall report your delinquency to your Father, and you know he will punish you;" and then, he must not fail to do it. It requires as much self-control to command, with all propriety, a family of children, as it does to command an army. And yet how few are the number of those who have a proper idea of this great and elevated duty, which they have been sent to perform! In great cities, the wickedness and folly of what is called "fashionable," ruins parents for the faithful discharge of their high responsibilities.

It has often struck us that no one institution in our country is doing so much to aid in making children uniformly obedient as the blessed labors of devoted Sunday School Teachers.

Many of the men most prominent in the councils of our nation have filled the humble but benevolent office of Sabbath School teachers. President Harrison taught in a Sunday School, and the Sabbath before he left home for Washington, met his class as usual. The late Chief Justice Marshall and the late Judge Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United States, were both active in the Sabbath School cause. At the age of seventy, the Chief Justice regarded it as his highest honor to walk through the city of Richmond at the head of a Sunday School procession. The present Chancellor of the University of New York city, Mr. Frelinghuysen, was a Sunday School teacher while he held the office of Attorney General of New Jersey, and afterwards while a Senator in Congress; and he may still be seen cheerfully associating with the humblest teachers. The Hon. B. F. Butler was a Sabbath School teacher while holding the office of Attorney General of the United States, and has, at the present time, his Bible Class for young men. The Chancellor of the State of New York was a Sunday School teacher. Washington was an active promoter of the influence of Sunday Schools. Mr. Van Buren, on several occasions, has addressed such assemblies. And Gen. Jackson has been on several occasions present when thousands of children were assembled in the soothing evidences of what they had learned from their excellent Sunday School Teachers. The office of a Teacher of Youth, either on the Sabbath or any other day, is one of the most important which the life of any one can perform.

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stitutions are those of a contrite heart, addressed to the King of Heaven, by whom 'they will not be despised;' and those to the governors of the earth for the peaceable obtaining of ameliorations for his brother man. And that his best means for such obtainment is the cultivation of good feelings in the hearts, and of good sense in the heads, of those around him. That his best riches is contentment. That his best love is that which comforts his family. That his best instruction is that which humanizes and ennobles their hearts. And that his best religion is that which leads to 'Do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God.' Would he triumph? Let him learn to endure. Would he be a hero? Let him subdue himself. Would he govern? Let him first obey."

Foliage of our Forests.—English travelers often speak of the beauty of the American forests in Autumn, representing that the Old World has nothing equal to them in the variety and commingling of colors. Some of the lovers of nature go into our woods and gather the prettiest leaves there for preservation. Soon after Mr. Everett, our present minister to St. James, went to England, his lady and daughter went to a party consisting of the nobility, wearing a wreath of our forest leaves in a fine state of preservation.

The wreath attracted the gaze of all, and so strong was the admiration of them, that Mrs. Everett was asked where she procured the wreath. She replied that it was made of American leaves in their natural State. The English could not credit this statement, but asserted that the leaves were artificial. To convince them of the actual state of the leaves, Mrs. E. sent to Boston, and the next fall the most variegated of our forest leaves were sent to England as presents to Mrs. E.'s incredulous friends.

Old Church.—The oldest church probably in the original thirteen States, stands near Smithland, Isle of Wight county, Va. the oldest by half a century. The writer has a communication from a highly respectable gentleman of that vicinity, which gives evidence that it was built in the reign of Charles 1st, between the years 1630 and 1635. Tradition, too, states that it was the second church erected in Virginia. The brick, lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed before shipment. The whole structure was built in the most substantial manner; and even now the wood work, where not exposed to rain, is perfectly sound, and the mortar sufficiently hard to strike fire when in collision with steel. The structure, which is of brick, has a lofty tower, and is in good preservation. It stands secluded in the depths of a forest, and its walls are over-run with a delicate net-work of vines.

In its day, it was a splendid edifice. One window, of about 25 feet in height, was composed of painted glass representing scriptural subjects. It was probably abandoned about the period of the American Revolution, when the Episcopal church for a time became nearly extinct in Virginia. Within the last twenty-five years, it has been temporarily occupied by a sect called O'Kellyites. There is a project which may be carried into effect to repair it. If successful, generations yet unborn will meet within its time-hallowed walls, where, even now, more than two centuries have elapsed since their forefathers first raised the hymns of praise to the living God.—*Comm. Cour.*

Colored Honorables.—The Hon. Mr. Glauville, Chief Justice of Barbadoes, is a mulatto; the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Attorney General of Barbadoes, is a mulatto; the Hon. Mr. Garraway, Judge of the Court of Appeals in Barbadoes, is a mulatto; his Excellency the Gov. of Nevis, is a mulatto; thirty-two editors of newspapers in the British West India Islands, are negroes and mulattoes; twenty-one magistrates are mulattoes. In the different Legislatures there are no less than seventy-five mulattoes and negroes, making laws for their former white masters; the army is black, jurors black, and ministers black.

Valuable Dogs.—The London Times of the 4th of October contains an account of the sale of pointer dogs, the property of Mr. Edge, of Strelly, near Nottingham. The highest was given for a dog two years old, which was purchased by the Marquis of Anglesey, for £84 sterling (upwards of \$400.) Other dogs sold for various prices—from 10 guineas to £55.

Yellow Butter.—Yellow Butter in winter is made by putting in the yoke of eggs near the termination of churning. This also makes very fine and sweet butter. It has hitherto "been kept a great secret by many, but its great value requires publicity."

At Wiscasset, Elzezer Master has been married to Miss Ellen Trade. If the old proverb holds good that he who is master of a trade is the owner of an estate, Elzezer has married a fortune.

A YANKEE IN IRELAND.

The following story was told us by a friend who vouches for the truth of the statement. During the last summer, a gentleman who is a cotton planter in the state of Georgia, and somewhat of an eccentric genius, being fascinated with the description of Galway, as given by the facetious Charles O'Malley, determined to inspect personally the bread of the Milky Fees and Baby Blakes on their native hills. Having shipped his sea island for Liverpool, he jogged along to New York, and took passage in one of the packets. After making the necessary arrangements with his factors, he started for the Emerald Isle. Our peculiar nationalities soon made him known, and he became quite a lion; sure enough he found a perfect counterpart of Miss Baby, and fun he had to his heart's content; his letter of credit on the neighboring bank, together with his high finished education, established him in the heart of the family, which excited the insatiable curiosity of some of the cousins who held Americans at no enviable discount. They tried in every way to provoke, or (to use the Irish term) "coax" a fight out of him; but he showed no inclination to quarrel with any body. A story was then circulated that he was a knight of the white feather; and they in their turn, (Miss Baby included,) were determined to give the cowardly Yankee an insight into the manners and customs of the natives. So immediately after breakfast the *soi-disant* Miss Baby, condescended, and provoked our hero into a demand for a kiss. He insisted—she tormented—and just at this moment in stepped a gent of the guards, the cousin; nothing would do short of a fight. The fair one laughed, the Yankee rubbed his hands and grinned, the soldier looked broadsword and grape shot.

The two gentlemen stepped into an adjoining room, where they found quite a little party of gentlemen from the neighborhood, looking as innocent as babes. "Well," said the Georgian, as soon as the door was closed, "I don't know much about fighting, but I reckon I want one of you gentlemen to act as my friend in a bit of a fight that's going to come off between me and this gentleman here," pointing to the guardsman. A dozen offered their services, saying "it would afford them quite a pleasure." Selecting the one who stood nearest, the preliminaries were soon arranged. Pistols were selected, when our friend, the Georgian, remarked that he "would like to shoot it off just to see how 'twould go." The apparent innocence with which the request was made raised a laugh at the greenness of our hero, and his wishes were complied with. The parties had by this time arrived near the ground that was selected for the duel. The whole troop of friends had accompanied the belligerents. A pistol being loaded was put in the hand of our countryman, who held it in a most awkward manner, and bracing himself he levelled it at a tree near by, and shutting both eyes gave the trigger a desperate pull—the tree was not hit.

A titter passed through the whole company; they thought they had sport enough on hand for one day; but they forgot the notoriety of Yankee cunning. He had by this scheme got the hang of the pistol, and ascertained the charge and the force of the powder. All being now ready, the word was given. Five paces, wheel and fire. Nothing seemed to disturb the matter-of-fact manner of the Georgian; he took his paces, taking care to step short steps; he wheeled like a flash of lightning, and fired at the instant. The guardsman fell, wounded in the groin. This drew all eyes for an instant from the Yankee, but when the bystanders looked again, he was still standing in the same position, grasping his pistol with apparent convulsions, and both eyes shut fast. In a minute he opened his eyes and seemed to notice, for the first time, that his adversary was down; and he exclaimed, "What! he is killed!" and throwing down his pistol, began feeling of and examining himself, to learn if he could not find a wound upon himself, seeming the whole time perfectly innocent and unsophisticated.

The guardsman being wounded excited the ire of his companions, and one of them demanded the right of a shot at the Yankee, which proposition our countryman did not seem to disrelish; but thinking he should have to fight the whole crowd, one at a time, he broke out in the following few words:

"Look here now, I reckon that you are determined that I shall fight the whole of you one at a time, which I don't like pretty well; but I'll tell you what I will do, there are just sixteen of us; you shall get me a gun—about a four-pounder, or smaller. I and my friend shall take this side of the field, seven of you shall take pistols and stand along in a row, and the other seven shall be their friends. I will load my gun with seven grape shot, and you shall have each one ball in your pistols, this will make it just shot for shot, and we will fire at the word at fifteen paces." The cool business-like calculation was rather too much for the sons of the Green Island; they declared our hero to be a

"broth of a boy," and insisted upon his accepting of a sumptuous dinner, and offered invitations extending over several months, which he declined, saying that "the next day he must start for Liverpool to see how his cotton was selling." A kiss was voluntarily tendered the next morning by the fair one, which the Georgian on his part ungallantly declined, and he took his departure much against the inclination of all present, who declared that "those Yankees were the queerest devils they ever saw." The Georgian was Col. _____, of Steuben county.—*Boston Post.*

WON'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS.

Some waggish students at Yale College, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the Tontine, when an old farmer from the country entered the room, (taking it for a bar room,) and inquired if he could obtain lodging there. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly taking off his hat, and telling a worthless little dog he had with him, to lie under the chair, he took a glass of proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected sympathy, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes regarding his farm, stock, &c.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags.

"Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me."

"Well, I suppose you would not tell a lie?" replied the student.

"Not for a world."

"Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

"I won't take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars! why, he is not worth twenty cents."

"Well, I assure you, I would not take twenty dollars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who with his companions was bent on having some capital fun with the old man.

"Now you say you won't tell a lie for the world—let me see if you will do it for twenty dollars. I will give you twenty dollars for your dog."

"I'll not take it."

"You will not? Here, let me see if this won't tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he commenced counting numerous small piles upon the table.

The farmer was sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned.

"There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars, all in silver—I will give you that for your dog."

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then as quick as thought scraped all the money into it except one half dollar, and then exclaimed:

"I won't take your twenty dollars!—Nineteen and a half is as much as the dog is worth—he is your property!"

A tremendous laugh from his fellow-students, showed the would-be-wag that he was completely "rowed up," and that he need not look for help from that quarter—so he good-naturedly acknowledged himself beat. The student retained his dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tried to wheedle a Yankee farmer.—*Vide Literary Magazine.*

A capital story is told of Forrest, the tragedian, and an eminent judge. When they were both young and "unknown to fame" and each other, they met at a Western inn, and by chance were put to sleep in the same room. Both retired in the dark, each suspicious of the other. They slept pretty comfortably—so well indeed, that both refused to rise in the morning.

There they lay eyeing each other with ferocious looks until noon, when Forrest, making a desperate effort, called out,

"Stranger, why don't you get up?"

"What's that to you?"

"I have a particular reason for asking."

"B—t him," muttered Forrest—and plunged his head beneath the clothes.—Presently the other raised his head and said,

"I say, my friend, perhaps you will answer me, if I put the question to which I refused to reply, to yourself."

"Well, then," said Forrest, rolling the clothes off slowly, and striking his heels upon the floor, "I have no shirt and did not care to expose my poverty."

"Oh!" said the other, leaping with a greyhound-like bound into the middle of the apartment, "why didn't you say so before—that is precisely my predicament!"

Water should always be kept on a heated stove. Without it the stove deprives the air of too much of the electricity contained in the surrounding atmosphere which is essential to health, and the consequence of breathing air wanting this quantity is the silent approach of chronic complaints.

Erection for Murder.—Mrs. Child, in her "Letters from New York," gives an account of a poor German emigrant who was executed in that city, and afterwards learned to be innocent. The case of the poor German is indeed very touching, and is thus related by Mrs. Child:

"A few years ago a poor German came to New York, and took lodgings where he was allowed to do his cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wife lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came into the kitchen with a clasp-knife and a pan of potatoes, and began to pare them for his dinner. The quarrelsome couple were in more violent altercation than usual, but he sat with his back towards them; and being ignorant of their language, felt in no danger of being involved in their disputes. But the woman, with a sudden and unexpected movement, snatched the knife from his hand, and plunged it into her husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street and scream murder.

"The poor foreigner, in the meanwhile, seeing the wounded man reel, sprang forward to catch him in his arms, and drew out the knife. People from the street crowded in, and found him with the dying man in his arms, the knife in his hand, and the blood upon his clothes. The wicked woman swore, in the most positive terms, that he had been fighting with her husband, and had stabbed him with a knife he always carried. The unfortunate German knew too little English to understand her accusation, or to tell his own story. He was dragged off to prison, and the true state of the case was made known through an interpreter; but it was not believed.

Circumstantial evidence was exceedingly strong against the accused; and the real criminal swore that she saw him commit the murder.

"He was executed, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts of his lawyer, whose convictions of the man's innocence were so painfully strong, that from that day to this he has refused to have any connection with a capital case.—Some years after this tragic event the woman died, and on her death-bed confessed her agency in the diabolical transaction; but her poor victim could receive no benefit from this repentance. Society had wantonly thrown away its power to atone for the grievous wrong."

The annexed paragraph will serve to show how the result of the late Presidential election is regarded abroad. It is thought that the success of the Free Trade candidate will be particularly acceptable in all countries which find a market in our country for their products. The Montreal Gazette, a high Tory paper, claims the result as a decision "of the Democracy in favor of the admission of British Manufactures without reference to the protection of the domestic producer."

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

So far as we can judge from the American papers, of which the majority that we see, being from the New England States, are in favor of Mr. Clay, the Presidential election is going decidedly in favor of Mr. Polk. This is a very important event. It decides the opinion of the Democracy of the United States in favor of the relaxation of their commercial system, and the admission of foreign, that is, of British manufactures, without reference to the protection of the Domestic producer. In its results it cannot fail to have a most important influence on the relations between Canada and the mother country.

How it Works.—A locomotive manufacturer of shoes called on a wholesale Whig dealer in that article in our city a few days since, and, after peering him about the result of the election and defeat of Mr. Clay, informed him he had three hundred pairs more of shoes. I must decline taking them, replied the dealer.—But why, inquired the manufacturer, with some surprise; you have taken all my shoes for years. Yes, replied the dealer, but now we are going to have a reduction of the Tariff, and I intend to import my shoes. So the manufacturer departed; called on all his Locomotive dealers through the city, but not one of them would take his shoes. He then came back again to his old Whig customer, and offered them at a reduced price, but he declined taking them. Such are the fruits of electing a free-trade man, under the pretence of his being a protectionist.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Way to take a vote.—At a meeting in Albany, a distinguished abolitionist related an incident which occurred on board a canal boat previous to the election. There were a number of persons on board the boat, and he resolved to have the sense of the passengers on the Presidential election, which he obtained as follows:—They were near a bridge, and the steersman, as usual, cried out, "a bridge!" No sooner said than Henderson cried out, "All in favor of Birney for the Presidency bow down." It was a palpable hit, and produced roars of laughter.

According to the census taken in 1843, the Colony of Liberia contained at that time a population of 2350. Of these 645 were children born in the colony.

From the Virginia Free Press.

The Whig Party.—One and indivisible.—The great body of the Whig party, though certainly mortified and disappointed at the result of the Presidential election, do not mean to fulfil the predictions or gratify the wishes of their adversaries by any new organization or title. Whig principles are American principles, and Whig policy is opposed to British policy.

We have every reason to be proud of the cause and the man selected to represent that cause; and having conducted the canvass honorably and fairly, it would be a craven act to abandon the faith merely because he is unfortunate, and we have been cheated out of the election of our candidate.

Hold on, then, brother Whigs.—Though we must of necessity surrender the reins of Government and let our opponents have the swing for the present—to carry out their policy if they have any—still we must await patiently the time for doing whatever of good for the country we can do, and rely upon time and experience to bring about a reformation in public affairs.

Stand to your colors, then, gallant Whigs! Your name is the good old Revolutionary name, your principles the principles under which the country has alone had its days of prosperity. If the party in power feel it necessary to adopt our principles and measures, let them do so.

More Predictions.—The New York Morning News says there is an old lady in Morris county, N. Jersey, who had a "presentiment" when General Harrison's election was first announced, that he would die within a month of his inauguration. The same wise seer predicts that Mr. Polk will not live to be inaugurated—and, what is more, there are folks, we hear, who believe it! The Milleries are not so singular a people after all.

Mr. Clay and his Defeat.—Mr. Clay is said to have received the news of his defeat with great equanimity. He was at a party and in conversation with a lady, when letters were brought to him announcing that New York had given their electoral votes to Mr. Polk. Apologizing to the lady he turned aside to read. A shrug of the shoulders and a slight suffusion of the countenance were the only signs of emotion he exhibited, and having finished reading, he handed the letters to some of his friends who pressed round him to hear the news, and calmly renewed the conversation which had been interrupted to give the death-blow to his hopes of obtaining the Presidency.

Extraordinary Feats of Dexterity.—A paper from Brussels records certain wonderful feats performed for a wager in that city by a runner from London by the name of Cootes. It seems from the account that this agile and active being ran two kilometres,* walked one kilometre, wheeled a barrow one kilometre, walked backwards one kilometre, trundled a hoop for one kilometre, hopped on one foot one hundred metres, leaped over twenty-five barriers at the distance of ten metres from each other, made twenty-five somersets, picked up forty stones laid in a straight line, at the distance of one metre from each other, and carried them to a basket placed near the first stone. All this was to be done in sixty minutes. The Englishman performed it in fifty-eight and a half minutes. It was for a wager of four hundred francs, which he received triumphantly in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

*A Kilometre is about 3275 feet—a metre a little more than 39½ inches.

Carpet Manufactures.—In 1825 there were forty looms for the manufacture of carpets, in operation in this country, now there are two thousand. The hand-loom average eight yards a day, the power looms can average from fifteen to twenty yards a day.

Thimble-Riggers Sentenced.—Jack Arnold and John Hornberger, were prosecuted at the last Court in Reading, as gamblers. David Meuse, a boatman, testified that he had been swindled out of \$22 by these thimble-riggers. The Jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 each and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, in solitary confinement, for the space of two years. This is putting it on the gambling gentry pretty thick.

Business and Religion.—In Maine they liberally distribute business cards and circulars among the congregation at the churches. The ministers are beginning to oppose the custom. No wonder.

Going a Long Journey.—Rev. James Barnett, and Dr. Paulding, lady and two children, of Ohio, are about to sail for Damascus, to remain one or two years, and then locate themselves in Jerusalem. There is a law in Mexico, enacting, that no one shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage after the year 1850, unless he can read and write.

From the New York American.

There are some considerations connected with the scenes through which we have just passed, that we desire to present to our readers, while the events which suggest them are yet fresh in the minds of all.

Foremost among these is the manner in which the contest has been conducted. On the side of the Whigs there has been an entire abstinence from personalities in respect to the candidates—their public acts only have been canvassed, their private habits and tastes have not been dragged into the columns of newspapers. Their intrigues and their doings, their travels abroad or doings & sayings at home, have not been watched and chronicled by dirty pimps and spies and party scavengers: The gossip of malice or its sheer inventions have been rejected from the Whig armory as entirely beneath the dignity of their cause and the laws of honorable warfare.

Far otherwise has it been with our opponents. They have spared neither the hearth-stone, around which gather the family and friends of our candidates, nor the altar at which they worship, but, violating alike the sanctity of the one and the other, they have endeavored to present both Mr. Clay and Mr. Frelinghuysen under the most odious aspects to the country: the one as a profane profligate, the other as a sanctimonious hypocrite. When reverend clergymen, called from their retirement to bear witness to the character of their parishioners, have spoken the truth mildly and calmly, they have been assailed with all the fierceness of Jacobinism, and made to suffer, so far as purity can suffer from calumny, the penalty of "not bearing false witness against their neighbor."

Another marked distinction has been in the uniform and frank statement in all parts of the country of the issues upon which the Whigs went to the people, and the studied falsification, according to the degree of latitude, by their opponents, of the issues which they maintained.

We do not mean to go over the beaten ground of particularizing all these differences. It is sufficient for the proof to cite the cases of the Tariff and Texas. In the South Mr. Polk was supported, as he was nominated, for his opposition to protection, and for his pledge in favor of immediate annexation. In Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in New York the Polk banner was inscribed with protection; and the great tariff State of Pennsylvania was tied into his support upon that ground.

So of Texas. The Evening Post here denied that Texas annexation was one of the issues—knowing all the while that it alone made Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas the candidates of its party; and thus the men of tender conscience about slavery, who affect that most dishonest paper, and those to whom an open violation of the national faith would be distasteful, found, in this denial, an excuse for supporting Mr. Polk, with all his commitments for slavery and Texas.

Another remarkable and hideous feature, in this city particularly, was the organization of brute force to overawe elections. The fact of such a club as the Empire Club being taken into the pay, and employed to do the bidding of a party professing respect for the intelligence of the people and regard for the elective franchise, is of itself one that imparts to the struggle just past a new and fatal tendency.

The Result of the Result.—Now that it is certain that Polk is chosen President, we begin to hear some of the consequences thereof. We will barely mention some of them:

A heavy block of houses, which was to be built in our city, has been countermanded. So of several new factories in this State and elsewhere. One large establishment has already contracted its business so as to dispense with 140 hands, and is preparing to contract still farther. Agricultural produce has generally declined in price in our market since the defeat of Mr. Clay was rendered morally certain. One man who had given orders to buy twenty-five thousand barrels of flour in this city has countermanded the order. A general depression pervades our business circles.

The Evening Post makes merry over the fall of stocks, and another journal declares this the result of a want of confidence rather than of money! Sure enough! Our men of capital and enterprise have not confidence—how should they have?—in Locofocoism?

If the results of this election should prove still more disastrous—as we do not see how they can fail to do—if the overthrow of our Protective Tariff should transfer the making of our wares and fabrics from our own workmen to those of Europe—if an iniquitous war with Mexico should still farther paralyze the business of the country, we say to all, struggle manfully against all adverse influence to the last. Never despair of the Republic. But, if through this baneful result, half the workmen in our factories and workshops should be deprived of employment, we say, Let those who have battled faithfully and zealously to avert these calamities be their last victims. It is their clear right. They have not regarded with envy or hatred the prosperity of their employers: they have not, Samson-like, united to pull down on their own heads the edifice which afforded them sustenance and shelter. Save all if possible, and as long as possible; but save these to the last.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The collections at the New York custom house last week were \$141,021 02

VIRGINIA MILLS FOR RENT.

MILLS,
situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, late the estate of HENRY MYERS, deceased. The Gristmill is a large three-story rough-cast building, all in complete order, situate in a rich grain-growing country. The Sawmill is a new one, and also in good order. A Tenant house and other privileges will be rented with the Mills. Application to be made to the Subscriber, living on the premises.

MARY MYERS,
Executrix & Testamentary Guardian.

Nov. 1. 31

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SPLendid FARM,
of 165 Acres,

adjoining the Village of NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., a very healthy section of country. The Farm is handsomely bounded by the Little Conowingo creek, upon which are numerous SAW and GRIST MILLS, the Baltimore and Carlisle Road and the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Turnpike. It is beautifully supplied with never-failing springs of the purest water; is almost wholly under good post-and-rail fence; and contains, beside a due proportion of exceedingly heavy Timberland, about Thirty Acres of the finest alluvial Meadow imaginable. The improvements are a

BRICK HOUSE,
Brick Barn, 90 feet in length, and all other necessary Out-buildings. It is well calculated for TAVERN or STORE, and Mechanics of every description almost at the door.

A further description of the Farm is needless.

GEORGE HERSH.

New-Oxford, May 27. 1f

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS?

THE subscribers have just returned from the City with a complete and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
and invite all persons, desirous of buying "Cheap Goods," to call at the Franklin Corner, and examine for themselves. Among a great variety of articles, we would mention the following:

Cashmere D'Esosse, a new and neat article for Ladies' dresses, Offhand Crapes, Do. Alpaccas of all colors and qualities, Gingham, Chusans, Mouslin de Lanes, Canton Flannels, "Hard Times," Cassinets

very low, Overcoatings, Fine Cloths of all colors and prices, and a variety of other Cheap Goods.

Which the public would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. COLE & CO.

P. S. Also on hand, a very cheap lot of GROCERIES.

OCT. 21. 41

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MIDDLECOFF & RUTHRAUFF have just received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh supply of STAPLE and FANCY

GOODS,
comprising a great variety of the most fashionable style. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock, which is now very complete, and will be sold at prices to give entire satisfaction.

OCT. 14. 41

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 145 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

THE subscriber, Manufacturer and Importer of

PAPER HANGINGS,
has constantly on hand a rich and splendid assortment of

New style Wall Papers, Views Forest Scenery, Landscape Fresco, Borders, Chimney Screens, Window Blinds, Transparent Window Shades, &c.

and invites those who are in want of such articles, to favor him with a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

ROBERT GOLDBER.

145 Chestnut st. above 4th, North Side, Philadelphia, Aug. 5. 3m

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES.

AS the season for transplanting FRUIT TREES is fast approaching, the Proprietor of this establishment announces to the public, his ability to supply any orders he may receive, for Trees, having on hand a large supply of the various kinds cultivated.

Letters requiring information, addressed to York Springs, Adams Co., Pa. promptly attended to.

Catalogues furnished by application through the Post Office or otherwise.

WM. WRIGHT.

OCT. 14. 1e

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers will continue to devote their attention to the practice of the Law during the ensuing year, in the same office now occupied by them.

JAMES COOPER.

WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

April 22.

WM. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Adams County—and all business entrusted to his care in either Adams or Cumberland Counties, will meet with prompt attention. Office in Carlisle, East Main Street—second door from the Public Square.

Dec. 4. 11

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,

Adams County, Pa.

THE Winter Session (of 25 weeks) will commence Oct. 28, inst.

Boarding and tuition, per annum, is \$120 00

Tuition, exclusive of board, Senior class, per annum, is 24 00

Do. do. Junior, do. 18 00

Do. do. Primary, do. 12 00

French, Music, Drawing and Painting, are extra.

The studies of the Primary class are Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and Introductory lessons in Grammar and Geography.

Of the Junior class, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Theology.

Of the Senior class, Grammar, Geography and History continued; Higher Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moral and Mental Science, Rhetoric, Physiology, Geology, with the Latin, Greek and French languages.

Exercises in Orthography, Reading, vocal music, Penmanship and composition, will be continued throughout the course.

Further particulars made known on application to

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

Gettysburg, Oct. 11. 1f

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, 2

Nov. 3, 1811. 3t

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

subject to State Taxes—payable on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cash'r.

[Nov. 11.] 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Potomac Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

ONE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of December next.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treas'r.

Nov. 4. [11] 3t

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons herein after mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 25th day of November next, viz.:

Th' account of Adam Eppley, Guardian of Barbara Elizabeth Eppley, a minor child of Peter Eppley, deceased.

The account of Joseph J. Smith, Administrator of the estate of John Sheeringer, deceased.

WILLIAM KING, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 28, 1844. 3t

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, near Littlestown, Adams county, about three weeks past, a

Brindle Steer,
about 3 or 4 years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, and take it away, or it will be dealt with according to law.

JACOB WINRODE.

Nov. 11. 3t

HATHAWAY COOK STOVES.

THE undersigned having purchased the patent right of these celebrated COOK STOVES, for the Counties of Adams and Carroll, are now ready to supply any person wanting the article, at all times. They will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of the different sizes, and deliver them at all times to any person purchasing. Also on hand and for sale all the different kinds of Cook Stoves.

T. WARREN & CO.

May 13. 1f

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber is again receiving, and is prepared to sell COAL in any quantities, from the celebrated

Lee, Smith, Hattenbach, Butler & Hancock Mines, of WYOMING VALLEY; Mammoth Vein & Panther Head.

of Pinegrove, and SLEMONKIN, of Sumbury. The attention of consumers is solicited to the GOOD SPRING-CREEK COAL,

a new article, and superior, for all purposes, to any other in market.

FAMILIES can at all times be supplied with Coal in the lump, or broken and screened for Grates, Bar-room or Parlor Stoves.

WINEBURNERS
are informed that his Coal this season is **1 1/2 FAR BETTER** than any other ever brought to this place.

Blacksmith's Coal,
as usual, always on hand.

Orders addressed to the subscriber at the old established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail Road, on Beaver street will meet with prompt attention.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, June 24. 1f

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DRUCKER, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SWYSEN & JAMES M'DRYER, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given,
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

FRANCIS BRAW, Sheriff.

VENDERS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of the County of Adams, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, publishes the following list of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize, within the said County, as classified and returned to him by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the County—designating those who have taken out License and those who have not, for one year from the first of May, 1844:

Retailers who have taken out License.

CLASS. CLASS.

J. M. Stevenson, jr. Nicholas Mark 11

& Co. 13 Jesse Houck 11

Samuel H. Buehler 14 John Conrad 11

David Middlecoff 14 George Minnigh 11

Wm. H. Sell 14 O. P. House 11

Daniel H. Swope 14 Wright & McKnight 11

David Ziegler 14 Wm. Gardner 11

S. Falmesstock, Ag't 11 Samuel Hollinger 11

R. W. M'Sherry 14 Jacob Laurnan 11

Marcus Samson 14 John A. Myers 11

Wm. Gillespie 14 Mahlon Greist 11

Joseph Mathias 14 Enoch Simpson 11

John Jenkins 14 David Dietrick 11

Conrad Weaver 14 Wm. Alexander 11

George Little 14 Jacob Martin 11

John Weikert 14 John B. M'Creary 11

Abraham Scott 14 John Klunk 11

Peter Mickle 14 Jacob Hildebrand 11

Casper Stick 11 Charles Spangler 11

David Beecher 14 John Aulebaugh 11

Peter Hulick 14 David White 11

Abraham King 14 John Tudor 11

Philip Myers 14 Jacob Aulebaugh 11

Wm. Walker 14 Eusebius J. Owings 11

Ambrose M'Farlane 14 New Stores. 11

Wm. Bittinger 14 Wm. Wolf 11

John Miller 12 Thomas J. Cooper 11

Jonathan Young 14 J. Cole & Co. 11

Blythe & McLeary 14 David Shull 11

Jacob Heighley 14 John Shiner 11

James M'Mullan 14 M. Reily & J. Lilly 11

Henry Shriver 14 Philip Gast 11

M'Sherry & Fink 14 Thomas Weagley 11

John M'Waine 14 Cover & Ham 11

Henry Dotterer 14

Those who have not taken out their License.

George Arnold 14 Wm. Linn 11

Elizabeth Gilbert 14 Christian Bender 11

John Hoke 14 James Bishop 11

Thomas McKnight 14

JOHN H. MCLELLAN,

Treasurer of Adams County.

Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 4, 1811. 3t

Great Literary Enterprise!

BOOKS BY MAIL!

THE "WALDIE" SYSTEM REVISED BY THE ORIGINAL EDITOR.

The cash system carried to its utmost limit by a reduction of one half.

TEN COPIES FOR \$2 50 PER ANNUM EACH!

THE WEEKLY VOLUME;

A select Circulating Library for town and country.

On the first Wednesday of January, 1845, will be published at Philadelphia the first number of SMITH'S WEEKLY VOLUME, a Select Circulating Library for town and country, on the plan of Waldie's, at a greatly reduced price, of a large size and new type. Conducted by the original, and, for the first seven years, the sole editor of Waldie's Library, and to be published by his son.

Since the discontinuance of "Waldie," occasioned by the derangements of the currency, and since the death of Mr. Waldie in 1840, the editor has been constantly reminded by numerous old subscribers and friends, that the plan of publishing books cheaply, in a form to go by mail, so long popular, and which he was the first to suggest and carry out, a plan which had afforded an immense class of educated individuals a mental resource adapted to their tastes, was still a great unsupplied public want. The time has arrived when he feels called upon to select for families and individuals good and popular books. The mass of ephemeral literature which has lately been poured out upon us in a still increasing flood, while it has perplexed the many, has, in the opinion of the reflecting, vitiated the literary atmosphere by indiscriminately seizing upon good, bad and indifferent works, and often leaving untouched the more pleasing and gratifying production of European pens. We now offer—

I. A reduction of one half the cost, and the same amount of reading matter.

II. Increased facilities and better arrangements than formerly for the reception of new books from Europe.

III. The same determination on the part of the editor to furnish families with attractive and unobjectionable books, criticisms, original and selected, and literary intelligence, do mestic and foreign.

IV. An ample cash capital provided to ensure the continuance of the work.

V. A publisher thoroughly acquainted with accounts, who, not distracted by the harassing cares of a large printing office, will devote his attention to the demands of subscribers.

VI. The machinery and facilities of one of the best and most extensive printing offices in the Union.

With this enormous reduction of cost, the editor and publisher believes that the advantages which this periodical presents to heads of families and others who desire a wholesome source of innocent and ennobling entertainment and instruction is unrivalled. For a cent a day, postage included, we supply at least a duodecim book every week to a whole family.

Our plan embraces the publication of the newest and best books in the various departments of Travels, Voyages, Novels, Tales, Sketches, Biography, and Memoirs: in short, the whole range of polite literature, and including translations made expressly for the work.

TERMS:

"The Weekly Volume, or Select Circulating Library," will be printed on a double super royal sheet, sixteen pages quarto, three columns on each, and mailed weekly with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

"Journal of Belles Lettres." By thus increasing the size of the paper, we occupy, without decreasing the quantity of book matter, the two first pages as a Journal of Belles Lettres, formerly printed as a cover.

The whole will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work.

The price is four dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen quarto pages each.

A club of three for ten dollars, or \$3 33 each.

A club of five for fifteen dollars, at \$3 each.

A club of ten for twenty-five dollars, or \$2 50 each.

But in no case can the publication be forwarded unless the order is accompanied with the remittance.

A specimen number will be forwarded, without charge, to all who request it, postage paid.

LOYD P. SMITH, Publisher,

No. 19, St. James' street, running from 6th to 7th, above Market, and directly in the rear of St. James' Church.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1844.

STOVES! STOVES!!

On hand and for sale at my Old Stand,

From the Baltimore American.

WHAT WILL THE NEW ADMINISTRATION DO?

This question seems to excite more doubts and fears among the supporters of Polk and Dallas than among the Whigs, who, knowing that they have done all they could to shield the country from danger, are now absolved from responsibility if evil times should come.

The Whigs had a rational system of policy, with consistency and unity in their proposed measures, nothing being concealed or misrepresented to suit particular sections or to conciliate prejudices. If they had succeeded in the late contest there would have been no doubt about the course of the next Administration. To sustain the Tariff upon its present basis of discriminating protection; to distribute among the States, the proceeds of the public land sales; to preserve the country in peace both on the Texan and Oregon questions, and to keep the national honor unsullied on both—these would have been the leading measures of our public policy. Along with these a sound Currency System, not on the Sub Treasury plan, would have dispensed its blessings throughout the land; enterprise and industry, leaning with confidence on the strong arm of a paternal government, would have flourished increased comforts among a flourishing and a happy people; the recovery of the indebted States from their embarrassments would have been restored once more the lofty spirit becoming freemen bold in conscious integrity; the watchful eye of a wise administration, with its every feeling and interest blended with the welfare and honor of the Republic, would have been over the land imparting confidence and a sense of security to every good citizen; and we may add, that in all probability, the future preservation of these blessings of good government would have been provided for by such an arrangement of the naturalization laws as would save the right of suffrage from the many abuses which have come upon it from that source.

Leaving, however, this view of what might have been, it concerns us more to consider what is now likely to be. The Whigs have not succeeded; what they would have done must therefore remain undone, and many things will probably be consummated which they must condemn.

We have found no difficulty in summing up the leading measures of Whig policy, because they are well known and bear but one aspect in all parts of the country. How does the case stand when we attempt to ascertain the settled measures of the other party? There is one thing in which they were all agreed, and that was to have possession of the offices and emoluments of the Government.—Except this there appears to have been no common bond of unity; and this will now become a source of discord, since the division of spoil is a very different thing from the common acquisition of it.

Upon the subject of the Tariff we need not quote from the Charleston Mercury its glorifications of Polk and Free Trade. There are evidences further North of the determination of the party to put down the protective system. The Polk organ of this city said on Tuesday last—"The Tariff Bill of 1842 is doomed—and Texas is our's at the very earliest practicable period." With whatever authority this may be said it matters not much; the declaration shows a promptitude at least in seconding the well known views and purposes of the President elect. The Polk papers in the city of New York are equally strong in their language of denunciation against the Tariff Act of 1842. And as that Act is at this moment proving itself to be an efficient revenue measure, as well as one of protection, the inference is clear enough that the hostility of its foes is directed against its protective features. In fact they now make no concealment of this.

Now listen on the other hand to the whining supplications of poor, deceived Pennsylvania, already alarmed at the consequences of the blind folly with which she aided to strike down the father and friend of the American system for the elevation of one of its most determined enemies. The Sunbury American—having labored with all its might to elect Mr. Polk—begins now to fear that although the sheepskin was put well around the wolf in his passage through Pennsylvania, his original nature may not be at all changed thereby. It says:

"Mr. Polk, it is true, has not been so closely identified with the manufacturing interests as Mr. Clay, but it must be recollected that he has been sustained, and nobly sustained in this, under many adverse circumstances, with full confidence that he would sustain the manufacturing as well as other interests of the State, according to the promise every where made by his own personal and influential friends. Mr. Polk is a man of high character and spotless integrity. He, therefore, cannot, and we think will not, basely betray those who have placed their confidence in him. He will recollect that without Pennsylvania he could never have been elected. That the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimous in favor of a tariff, affording protection to their manufactures. That it was with a firm belief that he would foster these interests, as they had been assured by himself and his friends, that they gave him their support. To betray them now would be worse than Arnold's Treason. These we know to be the feelings of almost the entire democracy of this section of the State, and we might say of the whole State. The four counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill and Luzerne, gave him a majority of 4581. These counties possess almost boundless wealth in their coal and iron, and are, therefore, deeply interested in the Tariff. They have given this large vote under the most positive assurance that their great interests would be protected, and none to the man who should attempt to betray them."

Is there not something very pitiful in this? Treason! Betraying of confidence!

Let the men of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill and Luzerne, who have helped to put down HENRY CLAY, take that charge home to themselves. They are the traitors, and all like them, who, with their convictions in favor of Whig principles and their all dependent on them, have yet struck at the heart of their own and their country's prosperity. Infatuated men! Your eyes are opened too late. You would now gladly avert the mischief you have caused. You are filled with misgivings and fears on account of what you have done. If the fires of your furnaces shall be extinguished, your forges silenced, the arm of the miner arrested, and the worst forbidding of your hearts realized, you may alleviate the pressure of misfortune if you can by the reflection that you have brought it upon yourselves. As for Mr. Polk, every body that knows any thing about him knows that he is and always has been opposed to the protective policy; and he will incur no blame if he uses all his power to sweep that policy out of existence. Let those who placed him in power bear the responsibility of his actions.

There is another family quarrel in agitation on the point whether JOHN C. CALHOUN or SILAS WRIGHT shall be Secretary of State under or over Mr. Polk. The New York men who have voted for an annexationist are very desirous to have Mr. Wright in the Cabinet because he is opposed to annexation. They have elected Mr. Polk, but they wish to defeat the measure upon which he received the nomination for the Presidency, and which formed the main issue upon which he was made President.

It would seem to a sensible man, we think, that these New York gentlemen are indulging in very absurd expectations—quite as absurd as those by which the self-made dupes in certain Tariff districts are endeavoring to ease their troubled consciences. Mr. Polk has been elected for the purpose of procuring at the earliest practical period the annexation of Texas to this Union; and he will make it a labor of love to do this very thing. His feelings both personal and political, his sympathies and his interests, all render the annexation project the darling of his heart. Gen. Jackson will stand by to encourage and applaud; and if the thing is possible it will be done, though war and national bankruptcy, and national dishonor and disunion should be the consequence.

The Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the South—such is the stereotyped maxim of the Richmond Enquirer. There is no democracy at the South, but there is a State Sovereignty party which has acted with the Democracy of Locofocoism, and controlled it so long that the coalition seems to be very thoroughly perfected. In every conflict between the two sections the Nullifiers prevail. They adopt the name of Democracy and fill up the schedule of "Democratic principles" with their own State sovereignty dogmas of opposition to this, that, and the other function of the General Government. They yield in all non-essentials, and secure all that they care for. Mr. Van Buren did not suit them and they cast him overboard. Mr. Polk did suit them and they effected his nomination. They have measures now which they are resolved to carry, which Mr. Polk was chosen to consummate, and which if they do not accomplish, it will be the first time they have failed to control the "Democracy"—their "natural allies."

Let New York and Pennsylvania remonstrate—what of that? They remonstrated against Mr. Polk's nomination, and they have voted for him; they have made him President. Bound hand and foot they have delivered themselves over to their masters. Let them remonstrate; their remonstrances will be uttered without dignity, and received without respect. If they have been servile enough to yield their convictions of duty to the iron sway of party control, they may now learn that the same control, fortified and strengthened by the powers of Government, will demand still further obedience, and brook no recusancy.

Honor the Faithful!—It is with a proud yet bitter feeling that we open our Nashville Banner of the 13th ult., and read the joyous announcement that "TEXAS IS WHIG!" Yes, that noble, faithful, patriotic State has spurned the appeal to her local pride, and cast her vote for the great statesman of Kentucky in preference to her own Polk. The very cradle and nurse of the Texas conspiracy, with thousands of her own sons living in Texas or sleeping in death on its ramparts, she has voted for the Anti-Texas candidate. Without a single journal or speaker in favor of a Protective Tariff until Gov. Jones assumed its defence last year, she has given her vote for Protection to American Labor. She has done all that the most sanguine Whig could ask of her—and all in vain! Pennsylvania has crushed the Protective policy; New York and Maine have imposed a new Slave Empire on the Union; monstrous infatuation! wretched vagary of lunacy! when did the world ever equal it! New York alone might have saved all, and she has basely thrown all away! How must her black treason fall on the hearts of the victorious Whigs of Tennessee! Double honor to the faithful State whose fidelity our defection has robbed of its practical efficacy but not of its abiding glory! —Tribune.

It appears by the last accounts from England, that no less than ninety new railroads are in contemplation there, which will require a capital of seventy-one millions pound sterling.

Another Steamboat Accident with loss of Life.—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that whilst the steam-tow-boat Tiger was towing to sea the bark Marcia, on the 13th Nov., her boilers, six in number, exploded, with terrible force, tearing in pieces the hull of the boat, and killing three of the crew. The loss of life would probably have been greater, but most of the hands of the boat were at the moment engaged aft.—The names of the persons killed are as follows, viz: David Brown, of New York, 1st Engineer; Abraham Snyder, 2d do.; Daniel B. Clark, of New Orleans, Pilot. The body of the latter was seen flying through the air at the explosion, and has not been found.

A young man named Nicholas Norwood left the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Conn, at Owings Mills, Maryland, on Friday week. Not returning when expected, a suspicion was entertained that something wrong had happened; and search was made for him, which, however, proved ineffectual until Tuesday morning, when he was discovered hanging by the neck in the fodder-house attached to Mr. Conn's place.—The cause of this melancholy act has, so far, not been ascertained.

Love and Suicide.—A gentleman named GEORGE LEISLER, a native of Darmstadt, who came passenger in the ship Frederick Jacob, Captain Warneken, from Bremen, which arrived at New Orleans a few days ago, committed suicide on Thursday night, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. From all we could learn, the deceased was a gentleman in good circumstances, and connected with some of the first families in Darmstadt. There were found on his person and in his trunk, several drafts on mercantile houses of this country, with letters of introduction to some of the most respectable merchants in the Northern cities. On an examination of his papers, it appeared that he was desperately in love with a young lady, a fellow-passenger on board the Frederick Jacob, who was engaged to be married to a gentleman now living in Arkansas, to which place the young lady was proceeding; and finding his passion hopeless and unreturned, he put an end to his existence as above described.—Picaune.

Melancholy Accident and Probable Loss of Life.—One of the most sickening and heart-rending accidents occurred on Saturday afternoon, 23d ult., at East New York, that was ever witnessed. A young lady, 15 years of age, Miss Almira Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Smith, of the village of New Lots, had both of her legs crushed and cut off in the act of jumping from the Long Island Railroad cars on their passage east. The cars had passed about sixty yards beyond the usual stopping place, when in the act of getting out, and supposing they were not going to stop, she jumped; her basket caught some part of the car, which dragged her under the wheels. She was still alive, though but little hopes were entertained of her recovery.

A remarkable circumstance occurred at the recent election in the town of Newbury, Massachusetts, and one which goes a great way in showing not only their strong regard for our illustrious candidate for the Presidency, but the stability and consistency with which the principles of our party are adhered to by the "men of the Revolution" in the Bay State. There were three men at the polls in that town who voted for HENRY CLAY, each of whom voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON when he was President. The names of these venerable patriots are Benjamin Colman, aged ninety-three; Silas Little, aged ninety-one; and Aaron Rogers, aged eighty-nine. Such a case could not have occurred probably anywhere else in the United States; and to think of the character of the same number of voters who went to the polls in some other places and neutralized the suffrages of these American patriarchs!

Game of Chess per Magnetic Telegraph.—A game of chess was played (begun on Saturday and concluded on Monday) per telegraph, between Mr. Green, of the Western Express, on the part of Baltimore, and Dr. Jones, of Washington. A detail of the game would be too long for our columns, and we therefore state only the result, which was in favor of Mr. Green, Baltimore coming off triumphant. Another game was in progress last night between some gentlemen of Baltimore and Washington, exciting a great deal of interest, doubtless, at each terminus of the line.—Star.

Mr. CLAY ran ahead of the Whig ticket for State officers, in New York, excellent as that ticket was, by something like five thousand votes. From a statement of facts it further appears that a change of 2,591 votes from Polk to CLAY in the State of New York would have elected Mr. CLAY instead of Mr. POLK. So that the American Republican party in the city of New York alone had it entirely within its power, had it been able to command the votes of a sufficient number of its own members for so glorious a purpose, to have elected two purely American Republican Statesmen to be President and Vice President of the United States.—Nat. Int.

On the receipt, at New Orleans, of information of the result of the Presidential election, Texas notes and bonds advanced in price.

The Legislature—Governor elect—United States Senator, State Treasurer, &c.

The LEGISLATURE of Pennsylvania convenes under the amended Constitution, on the first Tuesday of January in each year. The session for 1845 will commence on the 7th day of the month. Speakers are chosen by both branches on the first day of the session, and on the second day the present State Executive transmits his annual message. It will be his last.

THE ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR, to succeed the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, transpires on the second Tuesday of January.

THE INAUGURATION of the Governor elect, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, comes off on the third Tuesday of January, in the presence of the General Assembly, Governor, Heads of Departments, &c.

THE STATE TREASURER is chosen in joint meeting on the third Monday of January. Formerly he was chosen on the second Tuesday, but as it conflicted every fourth year with the Governor's inauguration, the day was changed by act of Assembly.

Judge of the Supreme Court.—One of the last acts devolving on Gov. Porter, will be the appointment of an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Judge HUSTON, whose commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1845.

Judicial Appointment.—We learn that S. M. Semmes, Esq. of Alleghany county, has been appointed, by the Executive of Maryland, to fill the vacancy in the Judiciary of that State, which has lately become vacant by the death of Judge Buchanan, and that Mr. Semmes has accepted the appointment. The selection, says the National Intelligencer, which has been made, will probably be very generally acceptable to those whom it most concerns, and is the more creditable to both the giver and the receiver from the fact that they are of opposite political parties.

The New York Tribune has entered upon a thorough exposition of the frauds practiced in that State at the late election. It concludes an able article with these words:—"We have more to say on this subject, when we have the vote of the several towns before us. If this could secure a scrutiny, and every illegal vote stricken from the poll, we would cheerfully lay our head on a block, to be severed in an instant, if such scrutiny did not exhibit a clear majority of legal votes for the Clay Electors, and Henry Clay thus the chosen President of the American People. As it is, we must wear through the ensuing four years under the painful conviction that a man not honestly or legally chosen fills the Presidential Chair of the Union."

Virginia U. S. Senator.—The question as to the Senator from Virginia is exciting public discussion. The Democrats speak of Gov. McDowell and R. M. T. Hunter; the Whigs of Wm. C. Rives. Upon this election will depend the political complexion of the U. S. Senate.

A Virtuous City.—Not a person has been convicted of crime for five years, in the 5,000 inhabitants of Beverly, Mass. This argues either great blindness in dame Justice or great virtue among the people.

Right of Suffrage in Paraguay.—When Dr. Francia was elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate of Paraguay, a Council of State with whom he was to advise, was also to be established, to consist of seven persons, to be chosen by electors. The electors were to be chosen in the parishes, by married men, widowers and widowed women, or married women, or women who had never been married, not being allowed to vote! Francia never entertained a very elevated idea of old bachelors. Like our own Franklin, he regarded them somewhat in the light of the half of an old pair of scissors.

Piracy and Murder.—The Pomona, of Glasgow, a fine merchant brig of 320 tons burden, on the 29th of July last, from Jamaica to Europe, was overtaken by a pirate schooner carrying Spanish colors, with a crew of about 150 men, mostly negroes and mulattoes. Capt. Munro, who had but one gun, surrendered; the result was the immediate slaughter of himself and his mate, Mr. Gough, followed by the murder of most of the crew, excepting some who threw themselves overboard, to avoid the savage cruelty of the pirates. The remaining few, after the most cruel treatment, were bound in cords, and left in the fore-hatchway by the pirates, who, having plundered the vessel of all they wished, cut away the topmasts, destroyed the rigging and sails, and scuttled her in several places. The unfortunate vessel was fallen in with a few days after the massacre, and the second mate and three seamen found by the brigantine in a deplorable state. This is the third act of piracy which has been committed in the West Indies within the last six months.

A Severe Winter.—The farmers predict that the coming winter will be a tolerably severe one. They say that they have never seen a season of great abundance, especially in fruit, that was not followed by a hard winter; the summer also has been rather wet than otherwise, and this may be set down as another sign of a cold winter.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.—The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston early on Friday morning week, after a rough and rather long passage of 17 days.

The intelligence is of little importance. Every thing quiet in Great Britain, and business generally prosperous.

The Cotton market continues about as at the last advices. In the manufacturing districts, the Times says that business is as good as was ever known in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The following items from the Times, in relation to American produce, will be read with interest:—

The Liverpool market for American provisions is active. This trade is only in its infancy, and every month will add to its importance. Last month no less than 2,700 tierces of American Beef were sold here—the greatest sales effected since the opening of this trade—and yet insufficient for the demand. The supply of Cheese falls short of the inquiries, and the result is, that improved prices have been realized. Irish Butter has advanced, and Canadian has been asked for, but there is none to be had.

The Iron trade is firm with the prospect of an active winter. Money is abundant, and speculation, especially in new railroad stocks, unusually rife. In the political circle there appears to be a general calm. It will be noticed, however, by the following article from the Times that Americans are regularly "black-balled" at all the London Clubs, on account of "repudiation."

Some time ago we mentioned that steps were being taken by the London clubs to stamp "repudiation" as a crime against society. We stated that Americans belonging to the insolvent States would be shut out of the social and other advantages which the clubs afford to strangers visiting London. The war of aggression has commenced, but it is much more stringent in its application than we intimated at the time, or had any conception of. It will embrace all Americans, without reference to what part of the Union they come from. The innocent will suffer disgrace equally with the guilty States.

On the Continent there appears to be trouble brewing. Spain is again threatened with civil dissension and perhaps war.

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record. The abundant growth of this vegetable has surpassed all expectations; and the poor man's harvest, which is now but opening, exhibits in the smallest gardens an amazing quantity of this inestimable root. The size of the potato is what *Dominie Sampson* would term "prodigious," many weighing three pounds to four pounds each.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Alexandria Gazette, thus justly speaks of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency:

"If the Whigs, during the late political contest, had a candidate for President whose fame and reputation are as dear to them in defeat as they would have been crowned with victory, they are equally as fortunate with regard to their candidate for the office of Vice President—than whom a purer patriot, a better citizen, a more worthy man, does not exist within the limits of the twenty-six States. Theodore Frelinghuysen is a name honored wherever it is known.—Party malevolence itself has almost been struck dumb when it stood in his presence. Almost, we say, because the history of the late canvass will show that the poisoned weapons of abuse, of slander, and of mean prejudices, were hurled even at him; but the impenetrable shield of his character turned them aside, and they fell harmless at his feet, or rebounded and hurt his defamers. This was the ordeal through which he was destined to go, and he has come out like gold thrice refined. Henceforward, all men will look to him as one of the Fathers of the Republic; a of a reputation stainless as the untrodden snow, and as worthy of the respectful regards of every one who looks at the great and good men of the country as the 'jewels of the country'—more precious, for their example, than any of the deeds of arms or arms which are most prized and eulogized. Honor to Theodore Frelinghuysen!"

South Carolina and Free Trade.—

The Charleston Courier contains the particulars of the grand Torch light procession in that city, to celebrate the triumph of the unconquerable Democracy, in the election of James K. Polk. There was one part of the exhibition which especially concerns the good people of Pennsylvania. The triumph of the unconquerable Democracy, in the election of James K. Polk, is thus celebrated and its objects set forth in the emblems and mottoes:

A TRIUMPHAL CAR,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED AND BEARING THE FOLLOWING MOTTOS:
TOWERING ABOVE EVERY OTHER WAS THE
DEMOCRATIC CREED:
FREE TRADE—LOW DUTIES—No Duty
—Separation from Banks—Economy—Retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution.
—John C. Calhoun.

TEXAS.
OURS BY RIGHT—HANDS OFF!

The Coast of Africa, from Cape Mount to Palmas, which the American Colonization Society propose to purchase, abounds with slave trading points, at one of which 12,000 slaves have been traded for in one year, and another 15,000 during the same time.

The Alexandria Gazette says that the Mr. Vernon estate is not for sale.

Nominations to the Presidency.—Before the smoke of the recent battle has cleared away we perceive that several of the Whig papers have put forward the names of new candidates for the next Presidency. This so far as it demonstrates a readiness for another fight manifests a proper zeal and spirit, but we think the practice altogether wrong and calculated to do harm to the Whig party. We are banded together for the success of great principles of public policy which are identified with the happiness and well being of the republic, and the particular individual or individuals who may be selected to be our standard bearers at the next Presidential election is a question of secondary importance—upwards of three years must elapse before the contest for the Presidency shall again be actively commenced, and in the mean time, all the Whigs have to do, will be to attend to the State and Congressional elections and see that sound Whigs are chosen on these occasions. The nomination at this time of persons for the Presidency, by individual newspapers, is altogether irregular and tends to distract public attention and engender discord in the party. So far as regards the citizen, who is next to be honored by the suffrages of the Whig party for the Presidency, we may as well rest quiet for a year or two, and when the proper time arrives for making nominations, let the most worthy and acceptable to all be chosen by a general convention of the representatives of the Whigs of the Union. The time for electing delegates to the convention will be soon enough to put forward names & discuss pretensions through the columns of the press.—Fred. Exam.

The Vote of Louisiana.—The New Orleans Courier, of the 15th ult. contains a table of the majorities cast in the different parishes of Louisiana, made up, it is stated, from certain and official sources. The majority for Mr. Polk, according to this statement, in the entire State, is 907. This is less than the fraudulent vote obtained for Mr. Polk in the Parish of Plaquemines—so that with honest votes, Mr. Clay would have carried the State.

The Mormon Vote.—Nearly the entire vote of the Mormon city was given to Mr. Polk. The full returns give Polk 2000; Clay 5.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 25.

Another Accident on the Reading Railroad.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, another accident happened on the Reading Railroad, which resulted in the immediate death of one human being and the injury of another, so that he is not expected to survive. As a Mr. McClinton and his nephew, J. P. Service, were driving in a wagon out of a lane leading from their premises to the railroad, near the Falls of Schuylkill, the wagon was struck by a coal train, dashed to pieces, and the two men were thrown upon the track. Mr. Service was run over by the cars with which they first came in contact, his spine was crushed, and he picked up a mangled corpse.—Mr. McClinton had his arm broken in two places, several ribs fractured, and was otherwise so badly injured that it is thought he cannot recover. The horse attached to the vehicle escaped without injury. At the time the accident happened the train was moving backwards at a rapid rate, and the locomotive was at the other end, pushing it along, which probably misled the unfortunate victims into the belief that it was moving in a contrary direction, going from instead of coming towards them.

Preparations for Thanksgiving.—Seventy thousand pounds of poultry went over the Stonington Railroad on Saturday week, for the good folks of Boston, who are about to have their thanksgiving. If the Bostonians do not fast and pray, they certainly feast with their prayers.

At Clausthal, a mining town in the Harz Forest, Germany, a dreadful conflagration broke out in the night of the 16th of last month, and in the short space of a few hours, destroyed a church, and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling houses and a great number of stables and barns, and left three thousand of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigor of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

France.—According to the Paris papers, the government is taking measures to abolish slavery in the colonies. In the place of negro slaves in the Island of Bourbon, Chinese and East India laborers are to be introduced.

In a lecture on the Geology of the U. States, recently delivered in England, by the celebrated Mr. Lyell, he stated that the Ohio coal-field extends for a length of seven hundred miles, and that of Illinois is larger than the whole of England. The coal is formed in workable beds of considerable thickness; and in one instance there is a bed of coal, forty feet thick, which comes up to the surface and is quarried like stone.—Another branch of Mr. Lyell's lecture was the consideration of the recession of the Falls of Niagara. He exhibited a large pictorial scene representing the bed of the Niagara river. The ravine formed by the gradual wearing away of the rocks by the waters of the Falls extends for seven miles; and there is no doubt that at one period the Niagara river fell over the cliffs at Queenstown, three hundred feet high. The present height of the falls is 170 feet, and the rate of recession is about one foot in a year.

From the Frederick Examiner, Nov. 27.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Monday last, the day appointed for the celebration of the election of James K. Polk, by the members of his party, a shocking accident occurred. The old 15 pounder, which had been lying for years upon Barracks hill, was cleaned out and prepared to fire the morning salute, and to give notice to the party of the day of celebration, it having been twice before postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. At the third round, it seemed that the gun hung fire, when Mr. Upton Duval, who was acting as gunner, approached towards the piece to ascertain the cause. When near it, it exploded, bursting into a number of pieces, one of which, weighing about three hundred pounds, struck the unfortunate man, killing him instantaneously. His body was thrown to the height of ten feet and fell at the distance of twenty-seven paces from the gun. The fragment which killed him, although 300 pounds in weight, was cast ninety-six paces, and carried with it to the same spot one of his legs which it cut off. Another portion of the gun fell towards the south, and was completely buried in the hard earth, nearly a foot below the surface. A very large piece was thrown some distance beyond, in the same direction. The breach of the gun, a mass of iron of such weight that one man could scarcely turn it over, was driven one hundred and twenty-four paces back from the spot where the gun exploded. Numerous small pieces, weighing from twelve pounds and upwards, were driven about in various directions, and had there been many persons present besides the unfortunate deceased, the destruction of human life might have been immense and terrific. The keeper of the armory, Mr. Hoffman, and the only other person who was on the ground, had placed themselves behind the wing of the barracks for security. Mr. Hoffman was completely stunned by the concussion, but escaped otherwise unhurt. The charge in the gun was nine pounds of powder, and we understand that it was rammed down with sod or clay, a wadding which even in a new and good one is extremely perilous.

This old eighteen pounder was cast at the mount Etna furnace, during the revolutionary war, we believe, in the year 1775. Rust and exposure had rendered it highly dangerous. It was completely honeycombed.

This sad catastrophe is another warning against the incautious use of cannon by the unskillful.

Postage Reform.—It will be most acceptable news to our readers generally to know that light on this important subject has at length penetrated the darkest inner recesses of the Post Office Department. The New York Tribune says:—We have authority in which we can confide for stating, that Postmaster General Wickliffe will next week recommend to Congress a reduction of the rates of Postage to five cents for all distances under five hundred miles, and ten cents for all greater distances. There can be no doubt that Congress will readily concur, though the Post Office Committee of the House will interpose every obstacle in its power.

This is a great step towards the right. There ought to be a still lower rate for short distances, but let us take this and then ask for more. Of course the Franklin Privilege goes overboard, if there is any idea of making the Department sustain itself.—*American.*

It is intimated that Mr. VAN BUREN feels no disposition to leave the sylvan delights of Lindenwald to take a seat in the United States Senate, while Mr. Polk occupies the White House.

The Philadelphia North American states that many of the Locofoco counties in Pennsylvania polled more votes at the recent Electoral election than they contained white male inhabitants at the recent census. Thus, Pike with 848 adults, polled 920 votes; Monroe with 2,034, polled 2,221; Tioga with 3,353, polled 3,367; Perry with 3,500, polled 3,671; Columbia with 5,033, polled 5,109; and Potter with 732, polled 831. This, says the North American, "bodes unfair play."

A locofoco friend tells a good story of a German, who, without being able either to speak or understand a word of English, undertook to vote in the upper part of the city at the late election. "What is your name?" said one of the Judges. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "How long have you been in this country?" said the judge. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "Have you got your naturalization papers?" said the Judge. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "You can't vote," said the Judge. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "Move him," said one of the bystanders. "Polk and Dallas," said the German.—*Louisville Journal.*

V. B. PALMER, Esq. No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street. (Tribune Buildings) New York, and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL" and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	4 12
Wheat	58 10 15
Rye	65 10 70
Corn	40 10 45
Oats	25 10 25
Beef Cattle	3 30 to 4 50



GETTYSBURG: Monday, December 23, 1844.

On motion of James Cooper, Esq. ROBERT G. M'CREADY was, on Tuesday last, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

On motion of Daniel M. Smyser, Esq. Wm. B. M'CLELLAN and EDWARD B. BRENNER were, on the same day, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

Locofoco Celebration.
The illumination and torch-light procession of the Locofocos of Gettysburg came off on Thursday night last. And such a performance! It was without exception, the weakest attempt at display we have ever witnessed. The gettys-up of this farce, we know, are mortified at the result; and we shall not add anything to increase their mortification.

Congress.
So many members had already arrived at Washington, at our last accounts, that there would be little doubt of a quorum being in attendance to-day.

The electoral Colleges meet on Wednesday next, at the seat of Government of their respective States, to cast their ballots for President and Vice President.

Decency.
A paper called the "Visitor," published at Mercersburg by McInstry and Doyle, has an article urging the establishment of a periodical by the Students of Marshall College—and as an inducement thereto, mentions that Pennsylvania College has commenced the publication of a Magazine, "and why not Marshall?" he inquires. "The talents of the students here are infinitely superior, and their enterprise—no one in his senses will suffer a comparison to be made between them and the 'sawkrant-fed stags of Pennsylvania College!'"

This unprovoked and ungentlemanly attack upon an Institution such as Pennsylvania College, the character of whose faculty and students will bear comparison with any other, would not be deemed worthy of notice, coming from the source it does—but from certain evidence brought forward by that paper. He says, "as to the gentlemanly character of the Professors and Students of Marshall College, we would mention they nearly all take our paper, and don't forget to pay for it." We have but one remark to make—if the Students of Marshall College encourage such uncourteous attacks upon a sister Institution, by their support of such a paper, we must have more ample evidence of their "gentlemanly character" than the "Visitor" can give us. We have but little doubt, however, that they will at once denounce such low vulgarity.

Clergy Robbed.—Two Clergymen in attendance on the Sabbath Convention at Baltimore on Wednesday last, were deprived of their cloaks which they had carelessly thrown over the back of a pew. By some bold scoundrels who were on the watch; and three others had their pockets picked of money—one lost a pocket book with \$14 in it. These facts were announced to the Convention, and more care would probably be taken thereafter.

Col. STANISH DARR, formerly of Baltimore, a patriot of the Revolution, and a distinguished officer in the defence of the city during the last war, and afterwards Sheriff, died at the residence of his son in Newport, N. Y., on the 6th ult. aged 81 years.

New Hampshire.
At the recent election, there were three questions submitted to the people of New Hampshire. The first was Polk, Free Trade, Texas and Slavery, in preference to Clay, the Tariff and the Union. On this the vote was:

Polk,	26,551
Clay,	17,532
Polk's majority,	9,019
The next question was the abolition of capital punishment. The vote was:	
For abolishing,	10,579
Against do,	20,106
Majority in favor of hanging,	9,527

The third was an alteration in the Constitution. The present Constitution requires a high PROPERTY QUALIFICATION for her officers, and also that no man can be Governor, Senator or Representative, unless he belongs to the Protestant denomination, thus rigidly excluding Catholics from office in this "Democratic" State.—An attempt was made to expunge these two anti-republican provisions; and the question was submitted to a vote of the people. The vote was:

For the change,	10,557
Against do,	20,568
Majority against the change,	9,551

The result in New Hampshire, then, the pattern State of modern Democracy, (says the Albany Evening Journal) may be briefly summed up as follows:

Ten thousand majority for Polk and Dallas.

Ten thousand majority for Hanging and the Gallows.

Ten thousand majority for a religious test and a property qualification!

This is the popular verdict in the "Banner State" of Locofocoism.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.
This paper, published at Harrisburg, will be offered to subscribers twice a week during the session of the Legislature, at \$1.50 for the session alone, in advance, or \$2.50 for the year.—Its politics are Whig.

The "Democratic Union" will also be published twice a week during the session for \$2.

National Sabbath Convention.
The delegates to this Convention from a number of the States of the Union, met at Baltimore on Wednesday last. There were about 1500 delegates present, amongst whom were distinguished Christians and philanthropists from all parts of the country, not the least of whom was the venerable John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the U. States.

The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—John Quincy Adams.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Willard Hall, James Clark, Esq., Dr. Eliphaz Nott, Rev. Beverly Waugh, John A. Brown, Esq., Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, Rev. Edward Kingsford.

Secretaries—Hon. Harner Denny, C. W. Ridgely, Esq., Rev. Charles A. Davis, Rev. T. Stillman.

The venerable President, when he took the Chair, spoke for a few minutes in substance as follows:

Christian Brethren—I tender to you my thanks for the great honor you have just conferred upon me by placing me in this Chair. In the discharge of the duties devolving upon its occupant, I must throw myself upon the indulgence of those who have to-day done me so great an honor. There are others in this large and intelligent assembly who are more conversant with the subject about to be considered, and therefore better suited to the position. Only three days have elapsed since I was invited to take part in the deliberations of this body; but unexpected as this action of yours was to me, and incompetent as I feel, I shall not refuse to lend my aid in the furtherance of the objects of this Convention. I have always felt the obligation of the law of God respecting the Sabbath day, and have tried to shape my course according to its requirements. In my intercourse with men, continued Mr. Adams, I have found great diversity of opinion, and have heard many plausible reasons why the sabbath should be regarded as other days, or in a limited sense; but I have ever given my entire assent to the declaration of the great Teacher, that "the sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." The importance of a due observance of the sabbath day cannot be controverted; and I shall ever lend my assistance in promoting its sanctity. I feel it to be my duty to give the whole of the faculties of my soul to this work, and they shall be given.

When he ceased speaking, there was a general outburst of approbation, which continued for some time. The convention then proceeded to business, and a number of interesting speeches were made, and resolutions adopted during the day. We shall take occasion hereafter to give a more detailed account of their proceedings.

More Portersism.
At the Court of Quarter Sessions in Huntingdon county, in April last, James Jones, John Jones, James E. Jones, James Thompson, Washington J. Briggs, and John Briggs, jr. were found guilty of malicious mischief, by obstructing the School Directors in the performance of their official duties, burning down a school-house, &c. and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 each and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed, &c. Gov. Porter, in his kindness to law-breakers, has again interposed, and remitted the fines of all the defendants, so that they go "scot free." What a comfortable thing it is for rogues to have a tender-hearted Governor like David R. Porter!

A Tight Race.—Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, has pardoned two more persons who were convicted of gross outrages against the laws. One of them was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, and \$200 fine—the other 6 months imprisonment, and \$50 fine.

Eclipse of the Sun.
There will be a small eclipse of the Sun on Monday afternoon next, beginning at 21 minutes past 3 o'clock. The Sun will set partially eclipsed.

Godley's Lady's Book.
The December number of this beautiful periodical has been received. The embellishments are handsome, and four in number—"The New Cinderella," "Battle Ground of Germantown," a Fashion plate, and a superb Fancy plate. The contents are all original, from the pens of distinguished writers.

Tennessee.
The official vote of the election in this State, has at last been received. Mr. Clay's majority over Mr. Polk is 113. The whole vote polled was 119,937.

New Counterfeit.
Counterfeit \$10 notes on the Bank of Virginia, payable at the Branch in Charlottesville, are in circulation. The paper is flimsy, and the engraving pale. They are signed J. W. Pegram, President, and Samuel Moix, Cashier.

Capital Conviction.
George Dunn, convicted at Pittsburgh of the murder of John Anderson, Toll-keeper at the upper bridge, was sentenced to death on Tuesday last.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

	Clay.	Polk.	Dirsey.
Pennsylvania,	161,203	167,545	3,333
Ohio,	155,113	149,959	8,053
Delaware,	6,247	5,965	
Maryland,	35,951	32,476	
Rhode Island,	7,322	1,817	
New Hampshire,	17,955	27,155	4,115
New Jersey,	38,318	37,151	131
Connecticut,	32,872	29,211	1,941
Vermont,	26,779	18,041	3,977
New York,	292,105	257,578	15,512
Tennessee,	60,039	59,917	

Mr. SCOTT, of Philadelphia, a distinguished artist, has gone to Tennessee, to take a full length portrait of Mr. Polk, the President elect, with a view to place it in the hands of engravers.

Potatoes.—A packet ship from England last week, brought 100 tons of potatoes to New York, and other ships on the way and loading, will bring large quantities. This importation is owing to the diseased crop in many parts of our country.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:

"We understand that Col. J. G. Wainwright has resigned his place as Surveyor of this Port, and that Thomas Cooper, Esq. has been appointed in his place."

Mr. Cooper is the old Tragedian—and is the father-in-law of Mr. Robert Tien.

\$2,928,318 of specie was exported from New York from the 1st Oct to the 26th Nov., nearly all to England.

DEPARTED.
On the 10th ult. in Gettysburg, by Professor Baugher, Mr. GEORGE WOLFE, to Miss ELLEN BERRINGER—both of Berwick township.
On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Schreuer, Mr. JAMES ERWIN, to Miss SUSANNA SCHAEFFER—both of Abbottstown.
On the 19th ult. by the Rev. A. Height, Mr. WILLIAM A. DUFFIELD, (formerly of this county) to Miss SUSAN WEAVERLING, of Bedford county.

DECEASED.
At Papertown, Cumberland county, on the 23d ult. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. formerly of this county, in the 71th year of his age. Mr. Thompson was at one time Representative in the State Legislature, from this county.

DR. WM. P. BELL,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. He can at all times be found at his Office, in South Baltimore-street, unless professionally engaged.
Dec. 2.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons herein after mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 1st day of December inst., viz.:

The account of Henry Wolf, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Wolf, deceased.
The account of Peter Waggoner, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Fleck, deceased.
The second account of Isaac I. Wiernann, one of the Administrators of the estate of Nicholas Wiernann, deceased.
The account of William Young and John Young, Administrators of the estate of Robert Young, deceased.
The final account of Peter Weikert and Abraham Kiese, Administrators with the will annexed of Peter Weikert, deceased.
WILLIAM KING, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 2, 1844.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, about three miles from Gettysburg, near Trostle's mill, week before last, a
Brindle Spotted COW,
about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Dec. 2. DANIEL POLLEY. 3t

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day of December, inst. on the premises,
A LOT OF Mountain Land,
covered with thriving TIMBER,
Containing 220 Acres, more or less,
situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, three miles above Fairfield, lying on the public road, 2 miles above the Virginia Mills, adjoining lands of John Eline, Washington Blythe and Mrs. Hoke. This land will either be sold all together, or divided into Lots to suit purchasers. A few Acres of this land are cleared, and a New House erected on it.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the property by calling upon either of the Executors. To be sold as the property of ARNON BIRMAN, late of Frederick county, deceased.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES BIGHAM,
NATHANIEL RANDOLPH, } Ex'rs.
Dec. 2. 15

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

VALUABLE Tan-Yard Property.
By order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscribers, as Administrators, &c. of JACOB FICHELBERGER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday the 26th of December, inst.
TAN-YARD,
And Improvements,
TOGETHER WITH
4½ Town Lots,

numbers 41, 85, 86, 87 and ½ of 88, late the property of late late and long and extensively known as "BAUGHMAN'S TAN-YARD," situate in the village of Abbottstown, (borough of Berwick) and fronting on the York Turnpike. The improvements consist, in part, of a two-story

Weather-boarded House, a large Brick Barn, a large Stone Shop, 37 lay-away Vats, 6 Lathes, 4 Handlers in the Shop together with a Patent Leather Roller, &c. &c. The Yard and Property is in good repair and well worth the attention of an active business man.

Conditions of Sale (which are easy) will be made known on the day of Sale by
M. EICHELBERGER, } Adm'rs.
JACOB YOUNG, }
Dec. 2. 15

Will be offered for sale, at the same time and place,
10 Acres and 46 Perches of Land,

bounding on the Hanover and Berlin turnpike road, and adjoining above described property is in a fertile condition and will be sold either separate or with the Tan-Yard, at the option of the undersigned.

Conditions of Sale (which are easy) will be made known on the day of Sale by
M. EICHELBERGER, } Adm'rs.
JACOB YOUNG, }
Dec. 2. 15

If the above property is not sold on the day stated it will be for rent.

TEMPERANCE.

THE members of the "Heidelsburg Total Abstinence Society" will meet at the School-house in Heidelsburg, on Saturday evening December 7th, at early candle-light. The Rev. Mr. Stone's services have been engaged for the occasion—and it is hoped that the members and others interested in the cause, will not fail to attend—not forgetting to tender a polite invitation to our sister Societies of the adjoining townships.

Dec. 2. OZIAS FERRIE, Sec'y.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

AN Election for Managers of the "Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Company," will be held at the house of Samuel Grubill, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) Adams county, on the Second Tuesday, (being the 10th) of December, inst.
ROBERT M'LVAIN, Pres't.
Dec. 2. 15

JOHN W. OREM & CO.

Merchant Tailors,
(N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, BALTIMORE.)

HAVE on hand an extensive and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS of the most approved French, English and American Manufacture—which they are prepared to make up in the most fashionable and best manner, at short notice and reduced prices.

Superior Clothing Ready Made.

On the second floor of their store which they have fitted up for the purpose, they have a general stock of superfine and medium clothing ready made. They have always a large number of Office and Business Coats, Over Coats and Cloth Coats.
They make up the best of goods, sell nothing but what they have made under their own immediate notice; the style and work of which they can confidently recommend as equal to anything that can be produced in any city in the Union. They invite citizens and strangers to examine their stock.

They have but one price for their goods, the lowest price at which they can be sold is plainly marked with figures on every article.
Dec. 2. 6t

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, & JEWELRY.

JAMES PETERS & CO.
No. 105 N. 2d st. corner Elfreth's Alley, Phila.

J. & C. continue to manufacture at their old stand, SILVER SPOONS, SPECTACLES, THUMBLES, &c. on as low terms as any manufactory in the city.
They have on hand, and keep constantly for sale, beside their own manufactures,

WATCHES,
of all kinds and prices; SILVERWARE, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, in their variety, which will be sold low. SPECTACLES, GLASSES, fitted to all ages and sights, in GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL FRAMES, with convex, concave, periscope, blue, grey and green Glasses.

Watchmakers supplied with all necessary articles in their line, such as Tools, Materials, Glasses, &c.

Watches repaired at short notice, and warranted to perform.

Cash or exchange given for old Gold and Silver.
Philadelphia, Dec. 2. 2m

Magnificent Holiday Present.

Will be published on the 1st of December, AN EDITION OF THE
MIRROR LIBRARY,
Complete on one Volume, and elegantly bound.
PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

THE MIRROR LIBRARY comprises the best contributions to the LITERATURE of ENGLAND AND AMERICA ever collected in one volume. The choicest gems in

Prose and Poetry, of some forty of the most brilliant and popular writers of the age—making in all about

One Thousand Pages, in the most beautiful stereotype. The Library has received the highest praise of the literary press throughout the country—and as a GIFT BOOK for the

Approaching Holidays, it is far more valuable and appropriate than most of the ephemeral works prepared for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by MORRIS, WILLIS & FULLER, at the Mirror Office,

Corner of Ann and Nassau streets. New York, Dec. 2.

N. B. The usual discount allowed to book-sellers.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

Doctor Swaney's Compound Wild Cherry Syrup, for the cure of Pains of the Breast, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, &c. &c.

MORE real and substantial benefits have been received by using Dr. Swaney's Wild Cherry Syrup, than any other medicine known. Proofs of its efficacy might be given in numberless instances, but it is deemed unnecessary. We will, however, give an instance, which is so respectable that none can doubt.

Chicouti, February 15, 1840.

Dr. SWANEY.—Dear Sir: Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time, to express my appreciation, and to recommend to the attention of friends and family, your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels, of late I have seen, in a great many instances, the wonderful effects of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Whooping, Choking of Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "only child," whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of my acquaintance.

Beyond all doubt, Dr. Swaney's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it myself in an obstinate attack of Bronchitis, in which it proved effectual in an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues. I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial—worth double and often ten times its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it.

R. JACKSON, D. D.
Formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, N. York.

The above Medicine can be had of Doctor Swaney, &c. W. corner of Eighth & Race-streets, Philadelphia, and of SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent, Gettysburg.

A fresh supply of the Wild Cherry Syrup has just come to hand, and is offered for sale, together with a number of articles, including Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Doctor Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Oldridge's Balm of Gilead, and many other articles—all pure and genuine.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY
Gettysburg Dec 2

The N. Y. Weekly Mirror,

A elegantly printed periodical, of sixteen quarto pages, is published every SATURDAY morning, and forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of this city.—(Subject to newspaper postage only.) The weekly Mirror is as faithful a history of the week's opinions, news, pleasures, politics, literature, and all manner of bringings forth, as the Editors and their many assistants can possibly bring together—completed, as an arduous daily task of compilation, comparison, research and comment. It has also the essentials and the spices of Foreign News, and, in short, the most comprehensive budget that can be made up of each week's doings, the world over! Those who cannot afford a daily, or who live in the country where they do not care for advertisements, or who want a paper that tells them every thing once a week, will find the weekly Mirror exactly to their mind. Postmasters throughout the Union, will frank all remittances. Any Postmaster remitting five dollars will receive two copies of the work.

The "DAILY EVENING MIRROR" is six dollars per annum. Two copies will be furnished for ten dollars. Address all communications (post paid) to

MORRIS, WILLIS & FULLER,
corner of Ann and Nassau, sts. N. Y.
Dec. 2.

The Pioneer Magazine of America.

Godley's Magazine and Lady's Book for 1845.

THE best earnest a publisher can give of what he can and will do next year is a reference to what he has done last year, or at any time for the last Fifteen Years. Under this view of the case it would be quite sufficient for ordinary purposes for us to say that the high character of this magazine for literary and artistic merit will be properly sustained. But we are aware that the rapid and dazzling succession of novelties which we have brought forward within the last few years naturally excites a lively curiosity, and every subscriber is saying to himself what will Godley do next?

It is merely with a view to gratify this curiosity on the part of our friends that we now proceed to enumerate some of the features of our next year's plan, premising, however, that the enumeration must necessarily be partial and incomplete, from our invariable practice of seizing upon every new and brilliant form of embellishment the moment it presents itself, as well as securing the services of all the popular, lively and piquant writers the moment their characters are distinctly developed and pronounced. The honor of bringing forward first-rate genius into public notice and favor, and serving as a sort of prime conductor to Electric Flashes which send their light through the whole Union, has become quite habitual to the Lady's Book.

Our original idea of illustrating American history by views of Battle-grounds we are still calmly pursuing in a style that defies all competition. The not less brilliant idea of illustrating the heroism of American Ladies by a series of Engravings and Narratives which will serve to place in their true light, the patriotism, devotion and self-sacrifice of our female ancestors in the revolutionary war, emphatically called the Heroic Age of America, is also original with us. Other incidents of revolutionary history will also furnish subjects for the embellishments of the coming year. Among the subjects already executed are the reception of the news of Lexington fight, by Darley; Marion's entertainment of the British Officer, by White; Female Gallantry, by Hubart; the Storming of Red Bank Fort, by Hamilton; Count Donop's Monument, by Hamilton; the Battle of Concord Bridge, by Frankenstein; the Germantown Battle-ground, by Russell Smith; Trenton Battle-ground, by Hamilton; with a large number of others, engaged but not yet sent in by the artists. Another new and striking feature we now propose for the first time in public, having had artists engaged for twelve months in working it out. Our readers will please to note the date of the commencement of this feature. It will consist of characteristic State Views, in which

From the Frederick Examiner, Nov. 27.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Monday last, the day appointed for the celebration of the election of James K. Polk, by the members of his party, a shocking accident occurred. The old 18 pounder, which had been lying for years upon Barracks hill, was cleaned out and prepared to fire the morning salute, and to give notice to the party of the day of celebration, it having been twice before postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. At the third round, it seemed that the gun hung fire, when Mr. Upton Duval, who was acting as gunner, approached towards the piece to ascertain the cause. When near it, it exploded, bursting into a number of pieces, one of which, weighing about three hundred pounds, struck the unfortunate man, killing him instantaneously. His body was thrown to the height of ten feet and fell at the distance of twenty-seven paces from the gun. The fragment which killed him, although 300 pounds in weight, was cast ninety-six paces, and carried with it to the same spot one of his legs which it cut off. Another portion of the gun fell towards the south, and was completely buried in the hard earth, nearly a foot below the surface. A very large piece was thrown some distance beyond, in the same direction. The breach of the gun, a mass of iron of such weight that one man could scarcely turn it over, was driven one hundred and twenty-four paces back from the spot where the gun exploded. Numerous small pieces, weighing from twelve pounds and upwards, were driven about in various directions, and had there been many persons present besides the unfortunate deceased, the destruction of human life might have been immense and terrific. The keeper of the armory, Mr. Hoffman, and the only other person who was on the ground, had placed themselves behind the wing of the barracks for security. Mr. Hoffman was completely stunned by the concussion, but escaped otherwise unhurt. The charge in the gun was nine pounds of powder, and we understand that it was rammed down with sod or clay, a wadding which even in a new and good one is extremely perilous.

This old eighteen pounder was cast at the mount Etna furnace, during the revolutionary war, we believe, in the year 1775. Rust and exposure had rendered it highly dangerous. It was completely honeycombed.

This sad catastrophe is another warning against the incautious use of cannon by the unskillful.

Postage Reform.—It will be most acceptable news to our readers generally to know that light on this important subject has at length penetrated the darkest inner recesses of the Post Office Department. The New York Tribune says:—We have authority in which we can confide for stating, that Postmaster General Wickliffe will next week recommend to Congress a reduction of the rates of Postage to five cents for all distances under five hundred miles, and ten cents for all greater distances. There can be no doubt that Congress will readily concur, though the Post Office Committee of the House will interpose every obstacle in its power.

This is a great step towards the right. There ought to be a still lower rate for short distances, but let us take this and trust ask for more. Of course the Franking Privilege goes overboard, if there is any idea of making the Department sustain itself.—*American.*

It is intimated that Mr. VAN BUREN feels no disposition to leave the sylvan delights of Lindenwald to take a seat in the United States Senate, while Mr. Polk occupies the White House.

The Philadelphia North American states that many of the Locofoco counties in Pennsylvania polled more votes at the recent Electoral election than they contained white male inhabitants at the recent census. Thus, Pike with 818 adults, polled 920 votes; Monroe with 2,031, polled 2,221; Tioga with 3,385, polled 3,367; Perry with 3,500, polled 3,671; Columbia with 5,033, polled 5,109; and Potter with 732, polled 831. This, says the North American, "bodes unfair play."

A locofoco friend tells a good story of a German, who, without being able either to speak or understand a word of English, undertook to vote in the upper part of the city at the late election. "What is your name?" said one of the Judges. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "How long have you been in this country?" said the judge. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "Have you got your naturalization papers?" said the Judge. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "You can't vote," said the Judge. "Polk and Dallas," said the German. "Move him," said one of the bystanders. "Polk and Dallas," said the German.—*Louisville Journal.*

V. B. PALMER, Esq. No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street. (Tribune Buildings) New York, and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 12
Wheat,	88 to 1 05
Rye,	65 to 70
Corn,	40 to 41
Oats,	25 to 26
Beef Cattle,	3 30 to 4 50



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 24, 1844.

On motion of James Cooper, Esq. ROBERT G. MCHEARY was, on Tuesday last, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

On motion of Daniel M. Smyser, Esq. WM. B. MCCELLAN and EDWARD B. BREHLER were, on the same day, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

Locofoco Celebration.

The illumination and torch-light procession of the Locofocos of Gettysburg came off on Thursday night last. And such a performance! It was, without exception, the weakest attempt at display we have ever witnessed. The get-together of this farce, we know, are mortified at the result; and we shall not add any thing to increase their mortification.

Congress.

So many members had already arrived at Washington, at our last accounts, that there would be little doubt of a quorum being in attendance to-day.

The electoral Colleges meet on Wednesday next, at the seat of Government of their respective States, to cast their ballots for President and Vice President.

Decency.

A paper called the "Visitor," published at Mercersburg by McKinstry and Doyle, has an article urging the establishment of a periodical by the Students of Marshall College; and as an inducement thereto, mentions that Pennsylvania College has commenced the publication of a Magazine, "and why not Marshall?" he inquires. "The talents of the students here are infinitely superior, and their enterprise—no one in his senses will suffer a comparison to be made between them and the 'saucy-kraut-fed stags of Pennsylvania College!'"

This unprovoked and ungentlemanly attack upon an Institution such as Pennsylvania College, the character of whose faculty and students will bear comparison with any other, would not be deemed worthy of notice, coming from the source it does—but from certain evidence brought forward by that paper. He says, "as to the gentlemanly character of the Professors and Students of Marshall College, we would mention they nearly all take our paper, and don't forget to pay for it." We have but one remark to make—if the Students of Marshall College encourage such uncourteous attacks upon a sister Institution, by their support of such a paper, we must have more ample evidence of their "gentlemanly character" than the "Visitor" can give us. We have but little doubt, however, that they will at once denounce such low vulgarity.

Clergy Robbed.—Two Clergymen in attendance on the Sabbath Convention at Baltimore on Wednesday last, were deprived of their cloaks which they had carelessly thrown over the back of a pew, by some bold scoundrels who were on the watch; and three others had their pockets picked of money—one lost a pocket book with \$11 in it. These facts were announced to the Convention, and more care would probably be taken thereafter.

Col. STANBISH BARRIE, formerly of Baltimore, a patriot of the Revolution, and a distinguished officer in the defence of the city during the last war, and afterwards Sheriff, died at the residence of his son in Newport, N. Y., on the 6th ult. aged 81 years.

New Hampshire.

At the recent election, there were three questions submitted to the people of New Hampshire. The first was Polk, Free Trade, Texas and Slavery, in preference to Clay, the Tariff and the Union. On this the vote was:

Polk,	26,551
Clay,	17,532
Polk's majority,	9,019
The next question was the abolition of capital punishment. The vote was:	
For abolishing,	10,579
Against do.,	20,106
Majority in favor of hanging,	9,527

The third was an alteration in the Constitution. The present Constitution requires a high PROPERTY QUALIFICATION for her officers, and also that no man can be Governor, Senator or Representative, unless he belongs to the Protestant denomination, thus rigidly excluding Catholics from office in this "Democratic" State. An attempt was made to expunge these two anti-republican provisions; and the question was submitted to a vote of the people. The vote was:

For the change,	10,587
Against do.,	20,568
Majority against the change,	9,981

The result in New Hampshire, then, the pattern State of modern Democracy, (says the Albany Evening Journal) may be briefly summed up as follows:

Ten thousand majority for Polk and Dallas. Ten thousand majority for Hanging and the Gallows. Ten thousand majority for a religious test and a property qualification!

This is the popular verdict in the "Banner State" of Locofocoism.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

This paper, published at Harrisburg, will be offered to subscribers twice a week during the session of the Legislature, at \$1.50 for the session alone, in advance, or \$2.50 for the year. Its politics are Whig.

The "Democratic Union" will also be published twice a week during the session for \$2.

National Sabbath Convention.

The delegates to this Convention from a number of the States of the Union, met at Baltimore on Wednesday last. There were about 1500 delegates present, amongst whom were distinguished Christians and philanthropists from all parts of the country, not the least of whom was the venerable John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the U. States.

The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers: President—John Quincy Adams.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Willard Hall, James Clark, Esq., Dr. Eliphalet Nott, Rev. Beverley Waugh, John A. Brown, Esq., Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, Rev. Edward Kingford.

Secretaries—Hon. Harnar Penny, C. W. Ridgely, Esq., Rev. Charles A. Davis, Rev. T. Stillman.

The venerable President, when he took the Chair, spoke for a few minutes in substance as follows:

Christian Brethren.—I tender to you my thanks for the great honor you have just conferred upon me by placing me in this Chair. In the discharge of the duties devolving upon its occupant, I must throw myself upon the indulgence of those who have to-day done me so great an honor. There are others in this large and intelligent assembly who are more conversant with the subject about to be considered, and therefore better suited to the position. Only three days have elapsed since I was invited to take part in the deliberations of this body; but unexpected as this action of yours was to me, and incompetent as I feel, I shall not refuse to lend my aid in the furtherance of the objects of this Convention. I have always felt the obligation of the law of God respecting the Sabbath day, and have tried to shape my course according to its requirements. In my intercourse with men, continued Mr. Adams, I have found great diversity of opinion, and have heard many plausible reasons why the sabbath should be regarded as other days, or in a limited sense; but I have ever given my entire assent to the declaration of the great Teacher, that "the sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." The importance of a due observance of the sabbath day cannot be controverted; and I shall ever lend my assistance in promoting its sanctity. I feel it to be my duty to give the whole of the faculties of my soul to this work, and they shall be given.

When he ceased speaking, there was a general outburst of approbation, which continued for some time. The convention then proceeded to business, and a number of interesting speeches were made, and resolutions adopted during the day. We shall take occasion hereafter to give a more detailed account of their proceedings.

More Portemien.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions in Huntingdon county, in April last, James Jones, John Jones, James E. Jones, James Thompson, Washington J. Briggs, and John Briggs, jr., were found guilty of malicious mischief, by obstructing the School Directors in the performance of their official duties, burning down a school-house, &c. and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 each and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed, &c. Gov. Porter, in his kindness to law-breakers, has again interposed, and remitted the fines of all the defendants, so that they go "scot-free." What a comfortable thing it is for rogues to have a tender-hearted Governor like David R. Porter!

A Tight Race.—Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, has pardoned two more persons who were convicted of gross outrages against the laws. One of them was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, and \$200 fine—the other 6 months imprisonment, and \$50 fine.

Eclipse of the Sun.

There will be a small eclipse of the Sun on Monday afternoon next, beginning at 21 minutes past 3 o'clock. The Sun will set partially eclipsed.

Godey's Lady's Book. The December number of this beautiful periodical has been received. The embellishments are handsome, and four in number—"The New Cinderella," "Battle Ground of Germantown," a Fashion plate, and a superb Fancy plate. The contents are all original, from the pens of distinguished writers.

Tennessee.

The official vote of the election in this State, has at last been received. Mr. Clay's majority over Mr. Polk is 113. The whole vote polled was 119,937.

New Counterfeit.

Counterfeit \$10 notes on the Bank of Virginia, payable at the Branch in Charleston, are in circulation. The paper is flimsy, and the engraving pale. They are signed J. W. Pegram, President, and Samuel Max, Cashier.

Capital Conviction.

George Dunn, convicted at Pittsburgh of the murder of John Anderson, Toll-keeper at the upper bridge, was sentenced to death on Tuesday last.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

	Clay.	Polk.	Majority.
Pennsylvania,	161,203	167,575	6,372
Ohio,	155,113	149,059	6,054
Delaware,	6,247	5,965	282
Maryland,	35,981	32,676	3,305
Rhode Island,	7,322	4,817	2,505
New Hampshire,	17,955	27,165	9,210
New Jersey,	38,518	37,135	1,383
Connecticut,	32,872	29,111	3,761
Vermont,	26,770	18,911	7,859
New York,	232,498	257,588	25,090
Tennessee,	60,030	69,917	9,887

Mr. SULLY, of Philadelphia, a distinguished artist, has gone to Tennessee, to take a full length portrait of Mr. Polk, the President elect, with a view to place it in the hands of engravers.

Potatoes.—A packet ship from England last week, brought 100,000 tons of potatoes to New York, and other ships on the way and loading, will bring large quantities. This importation is owing to the diseased crop in many parts of our country.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:—"We understand that Col. J. G. Wainwright has resigned his place as Surveyor of this Port, and that Thomas Cooper, Esq., has been appointed in his place."

Mr. Cooper is the old Tragedian—and is the father-in-law of Mr. Robert Tyler.

\$2,926,318 of specie was exported from New York from the 1st Oct to the 26th Nov., nearly all to England.

MARRIED.

On the 10th ult. in Gettysburg, by Professor Baugher, Mr. GEORGE WOLF, to Miss ELLEN BREITENBERG—both of Berwick township.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Schenker, Mr. JAMES ERWIN, to Miss SUSANNA SCHAFFER—both of Abbotstown.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. A. Heigt, Mr. WILLIAM A. DUFFIELD, (formerly of this county) to Miss SUSAN WEAVERLING, of Bedford county.

DIED.

At Papertown, Cumberland county, on the 23d ult. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., formerly of this county, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Thompson was at one time Representative in the State Legislature, from this county.

DR. WM. P. BELL,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. He can at all times be found at his Office, in South Baltimore-street, unless professionally engaged.

Dec. 2.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons herein after mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 31st day of December inst., viz.:

The account of Henry Wolf, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Wolf, deceased.

The account of Peter Waggoner, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Flock, deceased.

The second account of Isaac E. Wiernman, one of the Administrators of the estate of Nicholas Wiernman, deceased.

The account of William Young and John Young, Administrators of the estate of Robert Young, deceased.

The final account of Peter Weikert and Abraham Kriese, Administrators with the will annexed of Peter Weikert, deceased.

WILLIAM KING, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 2, 1844.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, about three miles from Gettysburg, near Trostle's mill, week before last, a

Brindle Spotted COIF,

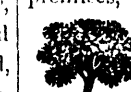
about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL POLLEY.

Dec. 2.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Friday the 29th day of December, inst. on the premises,



A LOT OF Mountain Land,

covered with thriving TIMBER, containing 220 Acres, more or less, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, three miles above Fairfield, lying on the public road, 2 miles above the Virginia Mills, adjoining lands of John Elme, Washington Blythe and Mrs. Hoke. This land will either be sold all together, or divided into Lots to suit purchasers. A few Acres of this land are cleared, and a New House erected on it.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the property by calling upon either of the Executors. To be sold as the property of ARNOLD BIGHAM, late of Frederick county, deceased.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JAMES BIGHAM, NATHANIEL RANDOLPH, Executors.

Dec. 2.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

VALUABLE

Tan-Yard Property.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscribers, as Administrators, &c. of JACOB EICHELBERGER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday the 28th of December, inst.



ALL THAT TANYARD, And Improvements,

TOGETHER WITH 4½ Town Lots, numbers 11, 85, 86, 87 and 1 of 88, late the property of Interstate and long and extensively known as "BAUGHMAN'S TANYARD," situate in the village of Abbotstown, (borough of Berwick) and fronting on the York Turnpike. The improvements consist, in part, of a two-story

Weather-boarded House, a large Brick Barn, a large Stone Shop 37 days-away Vats, 6 Lathes, 9 Handlars in the Shop together with a Patent Leather Roller, &c. &c. The Yard and Property is in good repair and well worth the attention of an active business man.

Also, a large Brick Barn, a large Stone Shop 37 days-away Vats, 6 Lathes, 9 Handlars in the Shop together with a Patent Leather Roller, &c. &c. The Yard and Property is in good repair and well worth the attention of an active business man.

Will be offered for sale, at the same time and place,

10 Acres and 16 Perches of Land,

bounding on the Hanover and Berlin turnpike road, and adjoining above described property, is in a fertile condition and will be sold either separate or with the Tan-Yard, at the option of the undersigned.

Conditions of Sale (which are easy) will be made known on the day of Sale by M. EICHELBERGER, JACOB YOUNG, Administrators.

Dec. 2.

If the above property is not sold on the day stated it will be for rent.

TEMPERANCE.

THE members of the "Heidelberg Total Abstinence Society" will meet at the School-house in Heidelberg, on Saturday evening December 7th, at early candle-light. The Rev. Mr. Stone's services have been engaged for the occasion, and it is hoped that the members and others interested in the cause will not fail to attend—not forgetting to tender a polite invitation to our sister Societies of the adjoining townships.

Dec. 2.

OZIAS FLURRIE, Sec'y.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

AN Election for Managers of the "Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Company," will be held at the house of Samuel Grubill, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) Adams county, on the Second Tuesday, (being the 10th) of December, inst. ROBERT MILVAIN, Pres't.

Dec. 2.

JOHN M. ORENT & CO. Merchant Tailors,

(N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, BALTIMORE.)

HAVE on hand an extensive and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS of the most approved French, English and American Manufacture—which they are prepared to make up in the most fashionable and best manner, at short notice and reduced prices.

Superior Clothing Ready Made.

On the second floor of their store which they have fitted up for the purpose, they have a general stock of superfine and medium clothing ready made. They have always a large number of Office and Business Coats, Over Coats and Cloth Coats.

They make up the best of goods, sell nothing but what they have made under their own immediate notice; the style and work of which they can confidently recommend as equal to anything that can be produced in any city in the Union. They invite citizens and strangers to examine their stock.

They have but one price for their goods, the lowest price at which they can be sold is plainly marked with figures on every article.

Dec. 2.

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, & JEWELRY.

JAMES PETERS & CO.

No. 105 N. 2d st. corner Elfreth's Alley, Phila.

J. P. & CO. continue to manufacture at their old stand, SILVER SPOONS, SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, &c. on as low terms as any manufactory in the city.

They have on hand, and keep constantly for sale, beside their own manufactures,

WATCHES,

of all kinds and prices; SILVERWARE, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, in their variety, which will be sold low.

SPECTACLE GLASSES, fitted to all ages and sights, in GOLD, SILVER and STEEL FRAMES, with convex, concave, periscope, blue, grey and green Glasses.

Watchmakers supplied with all necessary articles in their line, such as Tools, Materials, Glasses, &c.

Watches repaired at short notice, and warranted to perform.

Cash or exchange given for old Gold and Silver.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.

Magnificent Holiday Present.

Will be published on the 1st of December, AN EDITION OF THE

MIRROR LIBRARY.

Complete in one Volume, and elegantly bound. PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

THE MIRROR LIBRARY comprises the best contributions to the LITERATURE of EUROPE and AMERICA ever collected in one volume. The choicest gems in

Prose and Poetry, of some forty of the most brilliant and popular writers of the age—making in all about

One Thousand Pages,

in the most beautiful stereotype. The Library has received the highest praise of the literary press throughout the country—and as a GIFT BOOK for the

Approaching Holidays, it is far more valuable and appropriate than most of the ephemeral works prepared for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by MORRIS, WILLIS & FULLER, at the Mirror Office, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets.

New York, Dec. 2. N. B. The usual discount allowed to book-sellers.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

Doctor Swaney's Compound Wild Cherry Syrup, for the cure of Pains of the Breast, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, &c. &c.

MORE real and substantial benefits have been received by using Dr. Swaney's Wild Cherry Syrup, than any other medicine known. Thousands of its efficacy might be given in numberless instances, but it is deemed unnecessary. We will, however, give an instance, which is so respectable that none can doubt.

Cincinnati, February 15, 1840. Dr. SWANEY: Dear Sir: Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time, to express my appreciation, and to recommend to the attention of heads of families and others your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark.

In my travels of late I have seen in a great many instances the wonderful effects of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Whooping, Choking of Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "only child," whose case was almost hopeless in a family of my acquaintance.

Beyond all doubt, Dr. Swaney's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I have seen more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it myself in an obstinate attack of Bronchitis, in which it proved effective in an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues. I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial—worth double and often ten times its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it.

R. JACKSON, D. D. Formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, N. York.

The above Medicine can be had of Doctor SWANEY, N. W. corner of Eighth & Race streets, Philadelphia, and of SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent, Gettysburg.

From the Baltimore American.
WHAT WILL THE NEW ADMINISTRATION DO?

This question seems to excite more doubts and fears among the supporters of Polk and Dallas than among the Whigs, who, knowing that they have done all they could to shield the country from danger, are now absolved from responsibility if evil times should come.

The Whigs had a rational system of policy, with consistency and unity in their proposed measures, nothing being concealed or misrepresented to suit particular sections or to conciliate prejudices. If they had succeeded in the late contest there would have been no doubt about the course of the next Administration. To sustain the Tariff upon its present basis of discriminating protection; to distribute among the States, the proceeds of the public land sales; to preserve the country in peace both on the Texan and Oregon questions, and to keep the national honor unsullied on both—these would have been the leading measures of our public policy. Along with these a sound Currency System, not on the Sub Treasury plan, would have dispensed its blessings throughout the land; enterprise and industry, leaning with confidence on the strong arm of a paternal government, would have diffused increased comforts among a flourishing and a happy people; the recovery of the indebted States from their embarrassments would have restored once more the lofty spirit becoming freemen bold in conscious integrity; the watchful eye of a wise administration, with its every feeling and interest blended with the welfare and honor of the Republic, would have been over the land imparting confidence and a sense of security to every good citizen; and we may add, that in all probability, the future preservation of these blessings of good government would have been provided for by such an arrangement of the naturalization laws as would save the right of suffrage from the many abuses which have come upon it from that source.

Leaving, however, this view of what might have been, it concerns us more to consider what is now likely to be. The Whigs have not succeeded; what they would have done must therefore remain undone, and many things will probably be consummated which they must condemn.

We have found no difficulty in summing up the leading measures of Whig policy, because they are well known and bear but one aspect in all parts of the country. How does the case stand when we attempt to ascertain the settled measures of the other party? There is one thing in which they were all agreed, and that was to have possession of the offices and emoluments of the Government.—Except this there appears to have been no common bond of unity; and this will now become a source of discord, since the division of spoil is a very different thing from the common acquisition of it.

Upon the subject of the Tariff we need not quote from the Charleston Mercury its glorifications of Polk and Free Trade. There are evidences further North of the determination of the party to put down the protective system. The Polk organ of this city said on Tuesday last—"The Tariff Bill of 1842 is doomed—and Texas is ours at the very earliest practicable period." With whatever authority this may be said it matters not much; the declaration shows a promptitude at least in seconding the well known views and purposes of the President elect. The Polk papers in the city of New York are equally strong in their language of denunciation against the Tariff Act of 1842. And as that Act is at this moment proving itself to be an efficient revenue measure, as well as one of protection, the inference is clear enough that the hostility of its foes is directed against its protective features. In fact they now make no concealment of this.

Now listen on the other hand to the whining supplications of poor, deceived Pennsylvania, already alarmed at the consequences of the blind folly with which she aided to strike down the father and friend of the American system for the elevation of one of its most determined enemies. The Sunbury American—having labored with all its might to elect Mr. Polk—begins now to fear that although the sheepskin was put well around the wolf in his passage through Pennsylvania, his original nature may not be at all changed thereby. It says:

"Mr. Polk, it is true, has not been so closely identified with the manufacturing interests as Mr. Clay, but it must be recollected that he has been sustained, and nobly sustained in this State, under many adverse circumstances, with full confidence that he would sustain the manufacturing as well as other interests of the State, according to the promise every where made by his own personal and influential friends. Mr. Polk is a man of high character and spotless integrity. He, therefore, cannot, and we think will not, basely betray those who have placed their confidence in him. He will recollect that without Pennsylvania he could never have been elected. That the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimous in favor of a tariff affording protection to their manufactures. That it was with a firm belief that he would foster these interests, as they had been assured by himself and his friends, that they gave him their support. To betray them now would be worse than Arnold's Treason. These we know to be the feelings of almost the entire democracy of this section of the State, and we might say of the whole State. The four counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill and Luzerne, gave him a majority of 4051. These counties possess almost boundless wealth in their coal and iron, and are, therefore, deeply interested in the Tariff. They have given this large vote under the most positive assurance that their great interests would be protected, and now to be the man who should attempt to betray them."

Is there not something very pitiful in this! Treason! Betraying of confidence!

Let the men of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill and Luzerne, who have helped to put down HENRY CLAY, take that charge home to themselves. They are the traitors, and all like them, who, with their convictions in favor of Whig principles and their all dependent on them, have yet struck at the heart of their own and their country's prosperity. Infatuated men! Your eyes are opened too late. You would now gladly avert the mischief you have caused. You are filled with misgivings and fears on account of what you have done. If the fires of your furnaces shall be extinguished, your forges silenced, the arm of the miner arrested, and the worst foreboding of your hearts realized, you may alleviate the pressure of misfortune if you can by the reflection that you have brought it upon yourselves. As for Mr. Polk, every body that knows any thing about him knows that he is and always has been opposed to the protective policy; and he will incur no blame if he uses all his power to sweep that policy out of existence. Let those who placed him in power bear the responsibility of his actions.

There is another family quarrel in agitation on the point whether JOHN C. CALHOUN or SILAS WRIGHT shall be Secretary of State under or over Mr. Polk. The New York men who have voted for an annexationist are very desirous to have Mr. Wright in the Cabinet because he is opposed to annexation. They have elected Mr. Polk, but they wish to defeat the measure upon which he received the nomination for the Presidency, and which formed the main issue upon which he was made President.

It would seem to a sensible man, we think, that these New York gentlemen are indulging in very absurd expectations—quite as absurd as those by which the self-made dupes in certain Tariff districts are endeavoring to ease their troubled consciences. Mr. Polk has been elected for the purpose of procuring at the earliest practical period the annexation of Texas to this Union; and he will make it a labor of love to do this very thing. His feelings both personal and political, his sympathies and his interests, all render the annexation project the darling of his heart. Gen. JACKSON will stand by to encourage and applaud; and if the thing is possible it will be done, though war and national bankruptcy, and national dishonor and disunion should be the consequence.

The Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the South—such is the stereotyped maxim of the Richmond Enquirer. There is no democracy at the South, but there is a State Sovereignty party which has acted with the Democracy of Locofocoism, and controlled it so long that the coalition seems to be very thoroughly perfected. In every conflict between the two sections the Nullifiers prevail. They adopt the name of Democracy and fill up the schedule of "Democratic principles" with their own State sovereignty dogmas of opposition to this, that, and the other function of the General Government. They yield in all non-essentials, and secure all that they care for. Mr. Van Buren did not suit them and they cast him overboard. Mr. Polk did suit them and they effected his nomination. They have measures now which they are resolved to carry, which Mr. Polk was chosen to consummate, and which if they do not accomplish, it will be the first time they have failed to control the "Democracy"—their "natural allies." Let New York and Pennsylvania remonstrate—what of that? They remonstrated against Mr. Polk's nomination, and they have voted for him; they have made him President. Bound hand and foot they have delivered themselves over to their masters. Let them remonstrate: their remonstrances will be uttered without dignity, and received without respect. If they have been servile enough to yield their convictions of duty to the iron sway of party control, they may now learn that the same control, fortified and strengthened by the powers of Government, will demand still further obedience, and brook no recusancy.

Honor the Faithful!—It is with a proud yet bitter feeling that we open our Nashville Banner of the 13th ult., and read the joyous announcement that "Texans are WING!" Yes, that noble, faithful, patriotic State has spurned the appeal to her local pride, and cast her vote for the great statesman of Kentucky in preference to her own Polk. The very cradle and nurse of the Texas conspiracy, with thousands of her own sons living in Texas or sleeping in death on its ramparts, she has voted for the Anti-Texas candidate. Without a single journal or speaker in favor of a Protective Tariff until Gov. Jones assumed its defence last year, she has given her vote for Protection to American Labor. She has done all that the most sanguine Whig could ask of her—and all in vain! Pennsylvania has crushed the Protective policy; New York and Maine have imposed a new Slave Empire on the Union: Monstrous infatuation! wretched vagary of lunacy! when did the world ever equal it? New York alone might have saved all, and she has basely thrown all away! How must her black treason fall on the hearts of the victorious Whigs of Tennessee! Double honor to the faithful State whose fidelity our defection has robbed of its practical efficacy but not of its abiding glory! —Tribune.

It appears by the last accounts from England, that no less than ninety new railroads are in contemplation there, which will require a capital of seventy-one millions pound sterling.

Another Steamboat Accident with loss of Life.—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that whilst the steam tow-boat Tiger was towing to sea the bark Marcia, on the 13th Nov., her boilers, six in number, exploded, with terrible force, tearing in pieces the hull of the boat, and killing three of the crew. The loss of life would probably have been greater, but most of the hands of the boat were at the moment engaged aft.—The names of the persons killed are as follows, viz: David Brown, of New York, 1st Engineer; Abraham Snyder, 2d do.; Daniel B. Clark, of New Orleans, Pilot. The body of the latter was seen flying through the air at the explosion, and has not been found.

A young man named Nicholas Norwood left the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Conn, at Owings' Mills, Maryland, on Friday week. Not returning when expected, a suspicion was entertained that something wrong had happened; and search was made for him, which, however, proved ineffectual until Tuesday morning, when he was discovered hanging by the neck in the fodder-house attached to Mr. Conn's place.—The cause of this melancholy act has, so far, not been ascertained.

Love and Suicide.—A gentleman named GEORGE LINSER, a native of Darmstadt, who came passenger in the ship Frederick Jacob, Captain Warneken, from Bremen, which arrived at New Orleans a few days ago, committed suicide on Thursday night, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. From all we could learn, the deceased was a gentleman in good circumstances, and connected with some of the first families in Darmstadt. There were found on his person and in his trunk, several drafts on mercantile houses of this country, with letters of introduction to some of the most respectable merchants in the Northern cities. On an examination of his papers, it appeared that he was desperately in love with a young lady, a fellow-passenger on board the Frederick Jacob, who was engaged to be married to a gentleman now living in Arkansas, to which place the young lady was proceeding; and finding his passion hopeless and unreturned, he put an end to his existence as above described.—Pittsburg.

Melancholy Accident and Probable Loss of Life.—One of the most sickening and heart-rending accidents occurred on Saturday afternoon, 23d ult., at East New York, that was ever witnessed. A young lady, 15 years of age, Miss Almira Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Smith, of the village of New Lots, had both of her legs crushed and cut off in the act of jumping from the Long Island Railroad cars on their passage east. The cars had passed about sixty yards beyond the usual stopping place, when in the act of getting out, and supposing they were not going to stop, she jumped; her basket caught some part of the car, which dragged her under the wheels. She was still alive, though but little hopes were entertained of her recovery.

A remarkable circumstance occurred at the recent election in the town of Newbury, Massachusetts, and one which goes a great way in showing not only their strong regard for our illustrious candidate for the Presidency, but the stability and consistency with which the principles of our party are adhered to by the "men of the Revolution" in the Bay State. There were three men at the polls in that town who voted for HENRY CLAY, each of whom voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON when he was President. The names of these venerable patriots are Benjamin Colman, aged ninety-three; Silas Little, aged ninety-one; and Aaron Rogers, aged eighty-nine. Such a case could not have occurred probably any where else in the United States; and to think of the character of the same number of voters who went to the polls in some other places and neutralized the suffrages of these American patriarchs!

Game of Chess per Magnetic Telegraph.—A game of chess was played (began on Saturday and concluded on Monday) per telegraph, between Mr. Green, of the Western Express, on the part of Baltimore, and Dr. Jones, of Washington. A detail of the game would be too long for our columns, and we therefore state only the result, which was in favor of Mr. Green, Baltimore coming off triumphant. Another game was in progress last night between some gentlemen of Baltimore and Washington, exciting a great deal of interest, doubtless, at each terminus of the line.—Sun.

Mr. CLAY ran ahead of the Whig ticket for State officers in New York, excellent as that ticket was, by some thing like five thousand votes.

From a statement of facts it further appears that a change of 2,591 votes from Polk to CLAY in the State of New York would have elected Mr. CLAY instead of Mr. POLK. So that the American Republican party in the city of New York alone had it entirely within its power, had it been able to command the votes of a sufficient number of its own members for so glorious a purpose, to have elected two purely American Republican Statesmen to be President and Vice President of the United States.—Nat. Int.

On the receipt, at New Orleans, of information of the result of the Presidential election, Texas notes and bonds advanced in price.

The Legislature—Governor elect—United States Senator, State Treasurer, &c.

The LEGISLATURE of Pennsylvania convenes under the amended Constitution, on the first Tuesday of January in each year. The session for 1845 will commence on the 7th day of the month.—Speakers are chosen by both branches on the first day of the session, and on the second day the present State Executive transmits his annual message. It will be his last.

THE ELECTION of a UNITED STATES SENATOR, to succeed the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, transpires on the second Tuesday of January.

THE INAUGURATION of the Governor elect, Francis R. Shunk, comes off on the third Tuesday of January, in the presence of the General Assembly, Governor, Heads of Departments, &c.

THE STATE TREASURER is chosen in joint meeting on the third Monday of January. Formerly he was chosen on the second Tuesday, but as it conflicted every fourth year with the Governor's inauguration, the day was changed by act of Assembly.

Judge of the Supreme Court.—One of the last acts devolving on Gov. Porter, will be the appointment of an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Judge HUSTON, whose commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1845.

Judicial Appointment.—We learn that S. M. Semmes, Esq. of Alleghany county, has been appointed, by the Executive of Maryland, to fill the vacancy in the Judiciary of that State, which has lately become vacant by the death of Judge Buchanan, and that Mr. Semmes has accepted the appointment. The selection, says the National Intelligencer, which has been made, will probably be very generally acceptable to those whom it most concerns, and is the more creditable to both the giver and the receiver from the fact that they are of opposite political parties.

The New York Tribune has entered upon a thorough exposition of the frauds practiced in that State at the late election. It concludes an able article with these words:—"We have more to say on this subject, when we have the vote of the several towns before us. If this could secure a scrutiny, and every illegal vote stricken from the poll, we would cheerfully lay our head on a block to be severed in an instant, if such scrutiny did not exhibit a clear majority of legal votes for the Clay Electors, and Henry Clay thus the chosen President of the American People. As it is, we must wear through the ensuing four years under the painful conviction that a man not honestly or legally chosen fills the Presidential Chair of the Union."

Virginia U. S. Senator.—The question as to the Senator from Virginia is exciting public discussion. The Democrats speak of Gov. McDowell and R. M. T. Hunter; the Whigs of Wm. C. Rives. Upon this election will depend the political complexion of the U. S. Senate.

A Virtuous City.—Not a person has been convicted of crime for five years, in the 5,000 inhabitants of Beverly, Mass. This argues either great blindness in dame Justice or great virtue among the people.

Right of Suffrage in Paraguay.—When Dr. Francia was elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate of Paraguay, a Council of State with whom he was to advise, was also to be established, to consist of seven persons, to be chosen by electors. The electors were to be widowers in the parishes, by married men, widowers and widowed, unmarried men, or married women, or women who had never been married, not being allowed to vote! Francia never entertained a very elevated idea of old bachelors. Like our own Franklin, he regarded them somewhat in the light of the half of an old pair of scissors.

Piracy and Murder.—The Pomona, of Glasgow, a fine merchant brig of 320 tons burden, on the 29th of July last, from Jamaica to Europe, was overtaken by a pirate schooner carrying Spanish colors, with a crew of about 150 men, mostly negroes and mulattoes. Capt. Munro, who had but one gun, surrendered: the result was the immediate slaughter of himself and his mate, Mr. Gough, followed by the murder of most of the crew, excepting some who threw themselves overboard, to avoid the savage cruelty of the pirates. The remaining few, after the most cruel treatment, were bound in cords, and left in the fore-hatchway by the pirates, who, having plundered the vessel of all they wished, cut away the topmasts, destroyed the rigging and sails, and scuttled her in several places. The unfortunate vessel was fallen in with a few days after the massacre, and the second mate and three seamen found by the brigantine in a deplorable state. This is the third act of piracy which has been committed in the West Indies within the last six months.

A Severe Winter.—The farmers predict that the coming winter will be a tolerably severe one. They say that they have never seen a season of great abundance, especially in fruit, that was not followed by a hard winter; the summer also has been rather wet than otherwise, and this may be set down as another sign of a cold winter.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.—The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston early on Friday morning week, after a rough and rather long passage of 17 days.

The intelligence is of little importance, every thing quiet in Great Britain, and business generally prosperous.

The Cotton market continues about as at the last advices. In the manufacturing districts, the Times says that business is as good as was ever known in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The following items from the Times, in relation to American produce, will be read with interest:—

The Liverpool market for American provisions is active. This trade is only in its infancy, and every month will add to its importance. Last month no less than 2,700 tierces of American Beef were sold here—the greatest sales effected since the opening of this trade—and yet insufficient for the demand. The supply of Cheese falls short of the inquiries, and the result is, that improved prices have been realized. Irish Butter has advanced, and Canadian has been asked for, but there is none to be had.

The Iron trade is firm with the prospect of an active winter. Money is abundant, and speculation, especially in new railroad stocks, unusually lively. In the political circle there appears to be a general calm. It will be noticed, however, by the following article from the Times that American are regularly "black-balled" at all the London Clubs, on account of "repudiation."

Some time ago we mentioned that steps were being taken by the London clubs to stamp "repudiation" as a crime against society. We stated that Americans belonging to the insolvent States would be shut out of the social and other advantages which the clubs afford to strangers visiting London. The war of aggression has commenced, but it is much more stringent in its application than we intimated at the time, or had any conception of. It will embrace all Americans, without reference to what part of the Union they come from. The innocent will suffer disgrace equally with the guilty States.

On the Continent there appears to be trouble brewing. Spain is again threatened with civil dissension and perhaps war.

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record. The abundant growth of this vegetable has surpassed all expectations; and the poor man's harvest, which is now but opening, exhibits in the smallest gardens an amazing quantity of this inestimable root. The size of the potatoe is what *Dominic Sampson* would term "prodigious," many weighing three pounds to four pounds each.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Alexandria Gazette, thus justly speaks of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency:—"If the Whigs, during the late political contest, had a candidate for President whose fame and reputation are as dear to them in defeat as they would have been crowned with victory, they are equally as fortunate with regard to their candidate for the office of Vice President—than whom a purer patriot, a better citizen, a more worthy man, does not exist within the limits of the twenty-six States. Theodore Frelinghuysen is a name honored wherever it is known.—Party malevolence itself has almost been struck dumb when it stood in his presence. Almost, we say, because the history of the late canvass will show that the poisoned weapons of abuse, of slander, and of mean prejudices, were hurled even at him; but the impenetrable shield of his character turned them aside, and they fell harmless at his feet, or rebounded and hurt his defamers. This was the ordeal through which he was destined to go, and he has come out like gold thrice refined. Henceforward, all men will look to him as one of the Fathers of the Republic; of a reputation stainless as the untrodden snow, and as worthy of the respectful regards of every one who looks at the great and good men of the country as the 'jewels of the country'; more precious, for their example, than any of the deeds of arms or arms which are most prized and eulogized. Honor to Theodore Frelinghuysen!"

South Carolina and Free Trade.—The Charleston Courier contains the particulars of the grand Torch light procession in that city, to celebrate the triumph of the unconquerable Democracy, in the election of James K. Polk. There was one part of the exhibition which especially concerns the good people of Pennsylvania. The triumph of the unconquerable Democracy, in the election of James K. Polk, is thus celebrated and its objects set forth in the emblems and mottoes:

A TRIUMPHAL CAR.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED AND BEARING THE FOLLOWING MOTTOS;
TOWERING ABOVE EVERY OTHER WAS THE DEMOCRATIC CRIED:
FREE TRADE—LOW DUTIES—No Debt
—Separation from Banks—Economy—Retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution.
—John C. Calhoun.
TEXAS.
ORS BY RIGHT—HANDS OFF!

The Coast of Africa, from Cape Mount to Palmas, which the American Colonization Society propose to purchase, abounds with slave trading points, at one of which 12,000 slaves have been traded for in one year, and another 15,000 during the same time.

The Alexandria Gazette says that the Mt. Vernon estate is not for sale.

Nominations to the Presidency.—Before the smoke of the recent battle has cleared away we perceive that several of the Whig papers have put forward the names of new candidates for the next Presidency. This so far as it demonstrates a readiness for another fight manifests a proper zeal and spirit, but we think the practice altogether wrong and calculated to do harm to the Whig party. We are banded together for the success of great principles of public policy which are identified with the happiness and well being of the republic, and the particular individual or individuals who may be selected to be our standard bearers at the next Presidential election is a question of secondary importance—upwards of three years must elapse before the contest for the Presidency shall again be actively commenced, and in the mean time, all the Whigs have to do, will be to attend to the State and Congressional elections and see that sound Whigs are chosen on these occasions. The nomination at this time of persons for the Presidency, by individual newspapers, is altogether irregular and tends to distract public attention and engender discord in the party. So far as regards the citizen, who is next to be honored by the suffrages of the Whig party for the Presidency, we may as well rest quiet for a year or two, and when the proper time arrives for making nominations, let the most worthy and acceptable to all be chosen by a general convention of the representatives of the Whigs of the Union. The time for electing delegates to the convention will be soon enough to put forward names & discuss pretensions through the columns of the press.—Fred. Exam.

The Vote of Louisiana.—The New Orleans Courier, of the 18th ult. contains a table of the majorities cast in the different parishes of Louisiana, made up, it is stated, from certain and official sources. The majority for Mr. Polk, according to this statement, in the entire State, is 907. This is less than the fraudulent vote obtained for Mr. Polk in the Parish of Plaquemines—so that with honest votes, Mr. Clay would have carried the State.

The Mormon Vote.—Nearly the entire vote of the Mormon city was given to Mr. Polk. The full returns give Polk 2000; Clay 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

Another Accident on the Reading Railroad.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, another accident happened on the Reading Railroad, which resulted in the immediate death of one human being and the injury of another, so that he is not expected to survive. As a Mr. McClinton and his nephew, J. P. Service, were driving in a wagon out of a lane leading from their premises to the railroad, near the Falls of Schuylkill, the wagon was struck by a coal train, dashed to pieces, and the two men were thrown upon the track. Mr. Service was run over by the cars with which they first came in contact, his spine was crushed, and he picked up a mangled corpse.—Mr. McClinton had his arm broken in two places, several ribs fractured, and was otherwise so badly injured that it is thought he cannot recover. The horse attached to the vehicle escaped without injury. At the time the accident happened the train was moving backwards at a rapid rate, and the locomotive was at the other end, pushing it along, which probably misled the unfortunate victims into the belief that it was moving in a contrary direction, going from instead of coming towards them.

Preparations for Thanksgiving.—Seventy thousand pounds of poultry went over the Stonington Railroad on Saturday week, for the good folks of Boston, who are about to have their thanksgiving. If the Bostonians do not fast and pray, they certainly feast with their prayers.

At Clausthal, a mining town in the Harz Forest, Germany, a dreadful conflagration broke out in the night of the 16th of last month, and in the short space of a few hours, destroyed a church, and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling houses and a great number of stables and barns, and left three thousand of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigor of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

France.—According to the Paris papers, the government is taking measures to abolish slavery in the colonies. In the place of negro slaves in the Island of Bourbon, Chinese and East India laborers are to be introduced.

In a lecture on the Geology of the U. States, recently delivered in England, by the celebrated Mr. Lyell, he stated that the Ohio coal-field extends for a length of seven hundred miles, and that of Illinois is larger than the whole of England. The coal is formed in workable beds of considerable thickness; and in one instance there is a bed of coal, forty feet thick, which comes up to the surface and is quarried like stone.—Another branch of Mr. Lyell's lecture was the consideration of the recession of the Falls of Niagara. He exhibited a large pictorial scene representing the bed of the Niagara river. The ravine formed by the gradual wearing away of the rocks by the waters of the Falls extends for seven miles; and there is no doubt that at one period the Niagara river fell over the cliffs at Queenstown, three hundred feet high. The present height of the falls is 170 feet, and the rate of recession is about one foot in a year.

BEAUTIFUL POETRY.

The following beautiful lines, by N. P. Willis, obtained the prize offered by the editors of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, for the best poetical production furnished for that paper during the year 1825.

MISANTHROPIC HOURS.

I sometimes feel as I could blot
All traces of mankind from earth—
As if 'twere wrong to blast them not.
They so degrade, so shame their birth.
To think that earth should be so fair,
So beautiful and bright a thing;
That nature should come forth and wear,
Such glorious appareling;
That sky, sea, air, should live and glow
With light, and love, and holiness,
And yet men never feel or know
How much a God can love and bless—
How deep their debt of thankfulness.

I've seen the sun go down and light
Like floods of gold poured on the sky—
When every tree and flower was bright,
And every pulse was beating high,
And the full soul was gushing love,
And longing for its home above—
And then, when men would soar, if ever
To the high homes of thought and soul—
When life's degrading taint should sever,
And the free spirit spun control—
Then have I seen, oh! how my cheek
Is burning with the shame I feel.
That truth is in the words I speak,
I've seen my fellow creatures steal
Away to their unwhommed shore,
As if the revelries of earth
Were all that they could feel or share,
And glorious heavens were scarcely worth
Their passing notice or their care.

I've said I was a worshipper
At woman's shrine—yet even there,
And when I deemed I just had caught
The radiance of that holy light
Which makes earth beautiful and bright—
When eyes of fire their flashes sent,
And rosy lips look'd eloquent—
Oh, I have turn'd and wept to find
Beneath it all a trilling mind.

I was in one of those high halls,
Where genius breathes in sculptured stone,
Where shaded light in softness falls
On pencil'd beauty. They were gone
Whose hearts of fire and hand of skill
Had wrought such powers, but they spoke
To me in every feature still.
And fresh lips breath'd and dark eyes woke,
And crimson cheeks flushed glowingly
To life and motion. I had knelt
And wept with Mary at the tree
Where Jesus suffered—I had felt
The warm blood rushing to my brow
At the stern buffet of the law—
And had seen the Lord of glory bow,
And bleed for sins he never knew,
And I had wept. I thought that all
Must feel like me—and when there came,
A stranger, light and beautiful,
With step of grace and eye of flame,
And tone and look most sweetly bent
To make her presence eloquent.

Oh, then I look'd for tears. I stood
Before the scene of Calvary.
I saw the piercing spear—the blood—
The gall, the writhe of agony—
I saw his quivering lips in prayer,
"Father forgive them,"—all was there,
I turned in bitterness of soul,
And spoke of Jesus. I had thought
Her feelings would refuse control.
For woman's heart, I knew, was fraught
With gushing sympathies. She gaz'd
A moment on it carelessly,
And boldly cur'd her lip, and praised
The high priest's garment. Could it be
That look was meant, dear Lord, for thee?

Oh, what is woman—what her smile—
Her lip of love—her eyes of light—
What is she, if her lips revile
The lowly Jesus? Love may write
His name upon her marble brow,
And linger in her curls of jet—
The light spring flower may scarcely bow,
Beneath her step, and yet—
Without that meek grace she'll be
A lighter thing than vanity.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desirous of removing to the West, offers at Private Sale, his

FARM.

situate in Strabon township, Adams county, two miles and a half north-east of Gettysburg, on the road leading to East Berlin. It contains

101 ACRES,

of Patented Land; of which about 90 Acres are cleared—the remainder in good Timber.

The improvements are a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, Bank Barn, Wagon-shed, Spring-house, &c. with a good spring of water near the door. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. It will be sold on favorable terms. An indisputable title will be given.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by the subscriber residing on the same.

Nov. 11.

DAVID HARMAN.

VALUABLE FARM
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of HENRY HEMLER late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, I will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the premises, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz.

A FARM,

situated two miles from New Oxford, and about one mile from Kohler's mill, on Little Conowingo creek, containing

165 ACRES,

more or less—about 35 or 40 Acres in wood. The said Farm is in a high state of cultivation—having been nearly all tilled. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY DWELLING
HOUSE,

and a Wash-house with a Smoke-house to it, and a Double-Log Barn, part stone. There are two wells of good water near the house, the one with a pump in it; there are two Orchards of choice grafted Fruit, such as Apples, Peaches and Cherries.

Any person wishing to view the Farm before the day of sale, will be shown the same by David Hemler, residing thereon. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. If the property should not sell on the day of sale, it will be sold at Private Sale by applying to the subscriber thereafter.

Nov. 11.

JOSEPH E. HEMLER, Etc.

WM. H. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Adams County—and all business entrusted to his care in either Adams or Cumberland Counties will meet with prompt attention. Office in Carlisle East Main Street—second door from the Public Square.

GETTYSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Adams County, Pa.

THE Winter Session (of 25 weeks) will commence Oct. 28, inst. Tuition, exclusive of board, Senior class, per annum, is \$120 00. Do, do, Junior, do, 18 00. Do, do, Primary, do, 12 00. French, Music, Drawing and Painting are extras.

The studies of the Primary class are Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and Introductory lessons in Grammar and Geography.

Of the Junior class, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Theology. Of the Senior class, Grammar, Geography and History continued; Higher Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moral and Mental Science, Rhetoric, Physiology, Geology, with the Latin, Greek and French languages.

Exercises in Orthography, Reading, vocal music, Penmanship and composition, will be continued throughout the course.

Further particulars made known on application to

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

Gettysburg, Oct. 14.

VIRGINIA MILLS
FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Rent, from the 1st day of April next, the Valuable Mills, situate in Hamiltonian township, Adams county, late the estate of HENRY MYERS, deceased. The Grist-mill is a large three-story rough-cast building, all in complete order, situate in a rich grain-growing country. The Saw mill is a new one, and also in good order. A Tenant house and other privileges will be rented with the Mills. Application to be made to the Subscriber, living on the premises.

MARY MYERS.

Executrix & Testamentary Guardian.

Nov. 4.

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 145 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

THE subscriber, Manufacturer and Importer of PAPER HANGINGS, has constantly on hand, a rich and splendid assortment of

New style Wall Papers, Vines, Forest Scenery, Landscape Fresco, Borders, Chimney Screens, Window Blinds, Transparent Window Shades, &c.

and invites those who are in want of such articles, to favor him with a call before making their purchases elsewhere. Can't it be?

ROBERT GOLDBER,
145 Chestnut st. above 4th, North Side.
Philadelphia, Aug. 5.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

Nov. 5, 1844.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT.

subject to State Taxes—payable on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cash'r.

[Nov. 11]

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of

ONE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of December next.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treas'r.

[11]

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, near Littlestown, Adams county, about three weeks past, a

Brindle Steer,

about 3 or 4 years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, and take it away, or it will be dealt with according to law.

JACOB WINRODE.

Nov. 11.

HATHAWAY
COOK STOVES.

THE undersigned having purchased the patent right of these celebrated COOK STOVES, for the Counties of Adams and Carroll, are now ready to supply any person wanting the article, at all times. They will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of the different sizes, and deliver them at all times to any person purchasing. Also on hand and for sale all the different kinds of Cook Stoves.

T. WARREN & CO.

May 13.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR
BARGAINS!

THE subscribers have just returned from the City with a complete and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and invite all persons desirous of buying "Cheap Goods," to call at the Franklin Corner, and examine for themselves. Among a great variety of articles, we would mention the following

Cashmere D'Esosse, a new and neat article for Ladies' dresses, Affghan Capes, Do, Aprons of all colors and qualities, Gingham, Chausons, Mousseline de Laune, Canton Flannels, "Hard Times," Cassinets,

very low, Overcoats, Fine Cloths of all colors and prices, and a variety of other Cheap Goods.

Which the public would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. COLE & CO.

P. S. Also on hand, a very cheap lot of GROCERIES.

Oct. 11.

NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

MIDDLECOFF & RUTHRAUFF have just received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh supply of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

comprising a great variety of the most fashionable style. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock, which is now very complete, and will be sold at prices to give entire satisfaction.

Oct. 11.

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COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber is again receiving, and is prepared to sell COAL in any quantities, from the celebrated

Lee, Smith, Hollenbach, Butler & Hanover Mines, of WYOMING VALLEY;

Mammoth Vein & Panther Head, of Pinegrove, and SHAMOKIN, of Sunbury.

The attention of consumers is solicited to the GOOD SPRING-CREEK COAL,

a new article, and superior, for all purposes, to any other in market.

FAMILIES can at all times be supplied with Coal in the lump, or broken and screened for Grates, Bar-rooms or Parlor Stoves.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL,

as usual, always on hand.

Orders addressed to the subscriber at the old established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail Road, on Beaver street, will meet with prompt attention.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, June 24.

Great Literary Enterprise!

BOOKS BY MAIL!

THE "WALDIE" SYSTEM REVISED BY THE ORIGINAL EDITOR.

The cash system carried to its utmost limit by a reduction of one half

TEN COPIES FOR \$2.50 PER ANNUM EACH!

THE WEEKLY VOLUME;

Asket Circulating Library for town and country.

On the first Wednesday of January, 1845, will be published at Philadelphia the first number of SMITH'S WEEKLY VOLUME, a Select Circulating Library for town and country, on the plan of Waldie's, at a greatly reduced price, of a large size and new type. Conducted by the original, and for the first seven years, the sole editor of Waldie's Library, and to be published by his son.

Since the discontinuance of "Waldie," occasioned by the derangements of the currency, and since the death of Mr. Waldie in 1840, the editor has been constantly reminded by numerous old subscribers and friends, that the plan of publishing books cheaply, in a form to go by mail, so long popular, and which he was the first to suggest and carry out, a plan which had afforded an immense class of educated individuals a mental resource adapted to their tastes, was still a great unsupplied public want. The time has arrived when he feels called upon to select for families and individuals good and popular books. The mass of ephemeral literature which has lately been poured out upon us in a still increasing flood, while it has perplexed the many, has, in the opinion of the collector, vitiated the literary atmosphere by indiscriminately seizing upon good, bad and indifferent works, and often leaving untouched the more pleasing and gratifying production of European pens. We now offer—

I. A reduction of one half the cost, and the same amount of reading matter.

II. Increased facilities and better arrangements than formerly for the reception of new books from Europe.

III. The same determination on the part of the editor to furnish families with attractive and unobjectionable books, criticisms, original and selected, and literary intelligence, domestic and foreign.

IV. An ample cash capital provided to ensure the continuance of the work.

V. A publisher thoroughly acquainted with accounts, who, not distracted by the harassing cares of a large printing office, will devote his attention to the demands of subscribers.

With this enormous reduction of cost, the editor and publisher believes that the advantages which this periodical presents to heads of families and others who desire a wholesome source of innocent and ennobling entertainment and instruction is unrivaled. For a cent a day, postage included, we supply at least a duodecimo book every week to a whole family.

Our plan embraces the publication of the newest and best books in the various departments of Travels, Voyages, Novels, Tales, Sketches, Biography, and Memoirs, in short, the whole range of polite literature, and including translations made expressly for the work.

TERMS.

"The Weekly Volume, or Select Circulating Library," will be printed on a double super royal sheet, sixteen pages, quarto, three columns on each, and mailed weekly with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

"Journal of Belles Lettres." By this increasing the size of the paper, we occupy, without increasing the quantity of book matter, the two first pages as a Journal of Belles Lettres, formerly printed as a cover.

The whole will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work.

The price is four dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen quarto pages each.

A club of three for ten dollars, or \$3 33 each.

A club of five for fifteen dollars, or \$3 each.

A club of ten for twenty five dollars, or \$2 50 each.

But in no case can the publication be forwarded unless the order is accompanied with the remittance.

A specimen number will be forwarded, with out charge, to all who request it, postage paid.

LLOYD P. SMITH, Publisher,
No. 19, St. James' street, running from 6th to 7th, above Market, and directly in the rear of St. James Church.

Philadelphia.

Nov. 11, 1844.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MYERS, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township—he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID ZUCK, Adm'r.

Oct. 11.

STOVES! STOVES!!

On hand and for sale at my Old Stand,

500 STOVES,

among which are all kinds of COOK STOVES; also HOLLOW WARE; all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Sept. 2.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN RIDER, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa. having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Waynesboro', Franklin county; he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID RIDER, Adm'r.

Oct. 7.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers respectfully invite Country Merchants who are about to purchase Fall and Winter Supplies, to an examination of their respective Stocks, believing that their several assortments are as complete as have ever been offered in the Philadelphia Market.

With Stocks of Goods in their several Departments of the choicest kinds—a determination to sell on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory—and a disposition to please old and new customers, will, we hope, be a sufficient inducement to purchasers to call at our respective establishments.

Silks and Fancy Goods.

W. & R. P. Remington, 80 Market street.
Ashburn & Remington, 50 do. do.
Buck & Potter, 116 do. do.
Yard & Gilmore, 109 do. do.

Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods.

Reynolds, M'Farland & Co. 105 Market street.
Barnett, Withers & Co. 129 do. do.
Scott & Baker, 150 do. do.
Wise, Pusey & Wise, 154 do. do.
Hardy & Hackers, 46 do. do.

Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

William H. Love, 117 Market street.
Lambert Day, 108 do. do.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Michael V. Baker, 215 Market street.
Edward S. Handy & Co. 98 do. do.

Importers and Manufacturers of Saddlery, Hardware.

Horn & Kneass, 215 1/2 Market street.
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Caps, Leghorns and Palm Hats, &c.

W. E. & J. G. Whelm, 158 Market street.
Levick, Jenkins & Co. 150 do. do.
McConrad & Co. 60 do. do.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils.

Thomas P. James, 212 Market street.
Potts, Linn & Harris, 213 1/2 do. do.
Robinson, Collins & Co. 87 do. do.
Edward Cole, 54 do. do.
Thompson, Hancock & Co. 40 do. do.

Hats, Caps, Furs and Trimmings.

L. Kenton, 176 Market street.
John Sauerbier & Brother, 62 do. do.

Books and Stationery.

Grigg & Elliott, 9 N. 4th street.
Hogan & Thompson, 30 do. do.

Importers of British and French Fancy and Staple Stationery.

L. I. Cohen & Co. 27 S. 4th street.
Henry Cohen, 7 do. do.

Importers of Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings and Fancy Goods.

Setley and Seveing, 23 N. 3d street.
Parker & Lehman, 3 do. do.

Combs, Brushes, Brooms, &c.

Thomas Cooper, 3 N. Front street.
Importer of Toys, Fancy & Staple Goods.

A. F. Orr Monroe, 16 S. 4th street.
Manufacturer of Patent Lard Lamps.

Ellis S. Archer, 32 N. 2d street.
Manufacturer of Patent Floor and Furniture Oil Cloths.

Isaac Macauley, jr. 6 N. 5th street.
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Howell & Brothers, 80 & 142 Ch. street.
Aug. 25.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cooking Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to, BENZ'S FARMERS COOK STOVE as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants of the farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this stove is that water, apple butter, clothing &c. can be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons. It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook, who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity.

It is unnecessary to give any further detail of its advantages. Please refer to the subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliott, Esq. Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished but this may suffice.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove will do well to try this article. They are warranted or no sale.

S. BENZ.
Boonsboro', Md. May 10, 1843.

Washington, May 3d, 1843.
To SAMUEL BENZ, Esq.
Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me, and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more cooking in less time and with less fuel than any of the various Cooking Stoves that I have tried during twenty five years' connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be more generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in the culinary department of my domestic establishment, for which I acknowledge myself indebted to your genius and enterprise.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. P. ELLIOT, Patent Agent.

For this day appoint J. D. PAXTON & CO. my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for the sale of Territory and otherwise, of my Cook Stoves.

Sept. 17, 1843.
Farmers and Others,

are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now on hand, and are manufacturing the above Stoves, so that they are now prepared to fill all orders with which they may be favored, upon the shortest notice.

J. D. PAXTON & CO.

Caledonia Franklin Co. Nov. 6.

Protracted Temperance Meeting.

A Protracted Temperance Meeting will be held at Bendersville, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th of December next, when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Messrs. WAYSON, REESE, KELLY, MANSEN and several others, who are expected to be present.

The friends of Temperance and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

H. W. CAUFMAN,
ABEL J. WRIGHT,
J. M. GREER,
J. AM. J. WALTER,
WILLIAM PETERS,
HENRY CRUM,

Nov. 18.

PROTECTION AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, Wm. Moore, Samuel Galbraith, Thomas Paxton, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Coyle, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured, becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.